HEARING

BEFORE THE

# CALIFORNIA ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

FIRST FLOOR HEARING ROOM B

1516 NINTH STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1999

1:20 P.M.

Reported by:
Debi Baker
Contract No. 170-99-001

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

Michal Moore, Presiding Member

David Rohy, Vice Chairman Associate Member

STAFF PRESENT

Gary Fay, Hearing Officer

Bob Eller, Adviser to Vice Chairman Rohy

Shawn Pittard, Adviser to Commissioner Moore

Caryn Holmes, Senior Staff Counsel

Marc S. Pryor, Siting Project Manager

Kathryn M. Matthews

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## I N D E X

P a	g e
Proceedings	1
Introductions 1	, 2
Opening Remarks	
Presiding Member Moore	1
Hearing Officer Fay	2
Ms. Johnson, Transmission Agency of Northern California	3
Cultural Resources	
Direct Examination by Ms. Holmes	1 2 1 2 1 8
	3 5 2 7 3 4
Hazardous Materials Management	
Direct Examination by Mr. Galati Exhibits received Cross-Examination by Ms. Poole Examination by Committee 55, Recross-Examination by Ms. Poole	4 1 4 1 5 1 5 2 6 2 7 2
CEC Staff witness R. Tyler Direct Examination by Ms. Holmes Exhibits 30 and 31 identified Exhibits received Cross-Examination by Ms. Poole Examination by Committee Cross-Examination by Mr. Galati	7 3 7 4 7 4 7 6 7 7 8 2 9 1 9 3

## INDEX

	Page
Land Use	
CEC Staff witness A. Stennick Direct Examination by Ms. Holmes Exhibit 23, section, received Examination by Committee	9 5 9 5 9 7 1 0 0
Applicant witness S.J.Smith Direct Examination by Mr. Grattan Examination by Committee Exhibits received Examination by Committee	103 103 106 111 111,113
Visual Resources	
CEC Staff witness G. Walker Direct Examination by Ms. Holmes Exhibit 23, section, received Examination by Committee	1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 7 1 1 8
Applicant witness C. Elliott Direct Examination by Mr. Grattan Exhibits received	1 1 9 1 1 9 1 2 1
Combined Land Use and Visual Resources Land Use 1 and Visual 4	
Panel witnesses A. Stennick and G. Walker Direct Examination by Ms. Holmes Examination by Committee Cross-Examination by Mr. Grattan	1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 5 1 2 9
Right-of-way Easements	112
Applicant witness P. Dinkel Examination by Committee	1 1 2 1 1 2
Adjournment	143
Certificate of Reporter	1 4 4

### P R O C E E D I N G S

1	Р	R	0 C	E	E D	I	N G	S				
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2 1 to begin would be to revisit the cultural 2 resources, see if we can recap where we were on that, and the condition. And then we'll move into 3 4 today's materials. 5 Let me ask, Commissioner Rohy, do you have comments that you'd like to make following 6 7 the hearing that we had two days ago? VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: No, let's proceed. 8 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Longer remarks 9 1 0 than you had before. VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: My vocabulary is 1 1 1 2 increasing. 1 3 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Mr. Fay, would 1 4 you like to add anything to the opening remarks 1 5 here? HEARING OFFICER FAY: Just preliminary 16 housekeeping measures that the hearing that 1 7 Commissioner Moore just mentioned will begin 18 19 November 5th, that's a Friday, at 9:00 a.m. in 2 0 Hearing Room A. And we hope to have copies of the 2 1 signed notice available for you before we adjourn 2 2 today.

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In addition, the Transmission Agency of

Northern California or TANC is a new party in the

case. They've petitioned to intervene and their

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1 petition was granted.

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And counsel for the applicant, I think

correctly, raised the question of since they only

petitioned on the day of the prehearing

conference, whether we were going to receive a

prehearing conference statement so that the

parties are on notice as to what TANC's plans are.

And so counsel for TANC is here and I'd

Could you be sure that you're in front of a microphone? Identify yourself for the record, please.

like Ms. Johnson to address that issue.

MS. JOHNSON: Can you hear me?

HEARING OFFICER FAY: It's not an

amplification system, it's just for the court

recording.

MS. JOHNSON: Oh, okay. My name is Elizabeth Johnson. I'm with the firm of DeCuir and Somach here in Sacramento representing the Transmission Agency of Northern California, who has intervened in this matter.

We appreciate the opportunity to intervene, and are sensitive to the Committee's hearing schedule here, and are anxious to avoid disrupting that.

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We have, just for your information we

have informally requested some information from

the applicant that will assist us in preparing our

testimony in a timely fashion. And are in the

process of working out that exchange of

information.
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In the meantime I did speak with Mr. Fay and committed to presenting a prehearing conference statement to you outlining our testimony and identifying our witnesses no later than next Friday, the 22nd. If possible, we will have it to you sooner than that and to the applicant sooner than that.

On the matter of additional data, we anticipate being able to work out the exchange of information informally, and I have written to the applicant's attorney and spoken with him on that. Unfortunately didn't have a chance to follow up before this.

But in the event that we will have to make a formal data request the 30-day timeline for responding to a data request would delay our ability to present testimony based on that data.

And accordingly, in the event we do have to make a formal data request, we would like the

1 Committee to consider shortening time for response 2 on that. It's sort of out of order to ask you to 3 consider something that hasn't happened yet, but I 4 might not have an opportunity to speak with you 5 again before that. Is that clear? Do you have any 6 7 questions? PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Well, the 8 request is clear. Whether or not we would accede 9 1 0 to it or not, I can't tell you. But, --MS. JOHNSON: Maybe something that could 1 1 1 2 be taken under submission and we can follow up 1 3 with the written request. 1 4 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: We'll consider 1 5 it, and Commissioner Rohy and I will caucus on it with our Hearing Officer, and we'll be prepared to 16

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that.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: In fact, I guess I would operate under the assumption that you probably won't, and then be surprised if you do. That's probably the better way to handle it at this --

respond, but I can't quarantee that you'll get

MS. JOHNSON: Right, that's what we're

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         assuming, as well.
 2.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- this point.
                   MS. JOHNSON: And otherwise, with
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 4
         respect to today's proceedings, TANC doesn't
 5
         intend to participate. We'll just be here
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         observing.
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                   Thank you.
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: And could you tell
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         us, for the record, just as a preview to your
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         prehearing conference statement the areas that you
         do plan to present testimony in?
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                   MS. JOHNSON: The transmission system
         engineering area, and also air quality. And it
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         will be limited to those two areas.
1 5
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: And what aspect of
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         air quality?
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                   MS. JOHNSON: Cumulative impacts.
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Thank you. Any
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         response, Mr. Grattan?
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                   MR. GRATTAN: First, I didn't get a date
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         when testimony is going to be submitted. I got a
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         date for prehearing conference statement.
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                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Well, we don't
2 4
         have a date for any of the parties to submit their
2 5
         testimony, because we don't know when staff will
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7 1 be submitting its testimony. 2. This is part of -- these two subjects are part of the last set of hearings. 3 4 MR. GRATTAN: Right. And not knowing, 5 other than our conversation regarding data sets, I have no idea of the specificity of the request. 6 It may well be something that's docketed. it's docketed I would hope that's what it is. 8 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Right. Counsel 9 1 0 just reminded me I may have erred in my statement. Staff has actually filed in all areas. But I 1 1 1 2 assume because of the significance of some of the 1 3 information that is expected to come in, there'll 1 4 be modifications. 1 5 MS. HOLMES: Staff is planning to file its final transmission system engineering 16 1 7 testimony tomorrow. Along with traffic and transportation, socioeconomics and --18 19 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Right, but 2 0 regarding the four areas that would be trailing, 2 1 air, public health, TSE and worker safety -- not 2 2 TSE. 2 3 MS. HOLMES: Water is the last issue

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biology's been filed. Water.

that's trailing. Water and biology. Excuse me,

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HEARING OFFICER FAY: Okay, so we're

talking about air public health, water and --

MS. HOLMES: I believe that's it, unless

there are issues relating to H2S emissions for

biology. In that case we will file errata. But

we don't, at this point, anticipate the need to do
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But we are -- my point was merely that you had said there was no date for transmission system engineering. Staff's planning to file testimony on that tomorrow.

HEARING OFFICER FAY: Right, and we've

called for -- the notice and order that will be

available today calls for the parties to file

their transmission system engineering testimony on

Monday, the 26th.

Staff files it on the 15th. The parties respond on the 26th. So, --

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Well, I think you just defined when you're going to have -- I apologize, but it sounds to me like the answer is 26 October, close of business.

23 HEARING OFFICER FAY: For that

24 particular topic.

that.

25 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Right.

9 1 All right, other --2. HEARING OFFICER FAY: I'm sorry? 3 MR. GRATTAN: Point of clarification. 4 I'm sorry. The order --5 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: The order which you'll see before the end of today, which we just 6 7 signed, and which is being duplicated as I understand it, right now, will talk about the 8 topic areas, basically none of this should be a 9 1 0 surprise, since they're published on this sheet, which everyone's had available to them for some 1 1 1 2 time, will address transmission system engineering 1 3 on the 5th. 1 4 And what we're saying is -- or staff is 1 5 telling us they'll have their remarks in by tomorrow, close of business tomorrow on 16 1 7 transmission system engineering. And what I've just informed counsel is that the date for 18 19 submission for other parties will have to be 2 0 limited to the end of business 26 October. 2 1 So that defines the time parameters. 2 2 Other administrative or housekeeping items, Gary? 2 3 HEARING OFFICER FAY: No. I think with 2 4 that we're ready to return to cultural resources.

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PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay, on the

1 0 1 cultural resources matter last we heard there was 2 a proposed new condition that staff had in mind. 3 Mr. Grattan have you been privy to that? 4 MR. GRATTAN: Yes, I saw it just before 5 coming in here, but I'm prepared to address that. PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: You saw it just 6 7 before walking in here? That's the first time it 8 was available to you? MR. GRATTAN: The first time the final 9 draft was available to me. I did see a fax of a 1 0 previous draft. 1 1 1 2 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: How much 1 3 different was the previous draft than the one you 1 4 saw when you came in? 1 5 MR. GRATTAN: Slightly different, slightly different. There's a new option in the 16 1 7 one I just saw. 18 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Is there? Are 19 we likely to get any more options before I get the 2 0 next full sentence out, or are we likely to -- is 2 1 it likely to be as complete as it's going to be? 2 2 Can we debate it in a final form? 2 3 MS. HOLMES: I think staff is prepared

to testify as to why this particular condition of

certification is, in staff's opinion, necessary to

2 4

1 1 1 prevent significant adverse impacts. 2. PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I assumed that that would be the natural reason for even having a 3 4 condition like this. Well, since I know -- Mr. 5 Therkelson came and talked to me just in general terms about all the procedures that we use here. 6 7 And since I know that the siting staff does monitor these proceedings, and I'll have at 8 least a hand in some of the other cases, let's not 9 do this again. Let's make sure that the applicant 1 0 and the Committee have these conditions thought 1 1 1 2 out ahead of time. 1 3 We've had what, only about five years to 1 4 practice for this, and kind of get these together. 1 5 So, let's see if we can have these at least typed up ahead of time before, so there are not faxes 16 going out back and forth. 1 7 18 Thank you. 19 Ms. Matthews, do you want to talk about 2 0 the condition? 2 1 MS. HOLMES: Could I get a little

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MS. HOLMES: Thank you.

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Oh, I'm sorry,

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background --

Caryn, excuse me.

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We have been discussing this issue for quite some time. It concerns the fact that some of the property that's going to be subject to the activities that the Committee has identified as indirect impacts of the project is not owned by the applicant.

As a result, staff has proposed a condition of certification to address potential impacts associated with that. This condition of certification is very similar to, and is in fact modeled upon a condition of certification that staff and applicant reached agreement on in the High Desert proceeding in which there was a 32-mile natural gas pipeline that was, in part, owned by third parties.

So with that I guess what I'll simply do is lay some foundation for this.

18 Whereupon,

19 KATHRYN MATTHEWS

was recalled as a witness herein, and having been previously duly sworn, was examined and testified further as follows:

23 DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. HOLMES:

25 Q Ms. Matthews, do you have a copy of what

1 3 1 was identified last Tuesday as exhibit 28? 2. Yes, I do. 3 And is it entitled supplement to staff's 4 testimony Sunrise Cogeneration and Power Project 5 final staff assessment, cultural resources? 6 Yes. Α 7 MS. HOLMES: We have copies available for anybody who would like to take a look at that 8 and hasn't seen it. 9 HEARING OFFICER FAY: The one dated 1 0 11 October 14 at the bottom? 1 2 MS. HOLMES: Yes, it is.BY MS. HOLMES: 1 3 Ms. Matthews, could you please explain Q 1 4 why you believe this condition is necessary to 1 5 prevent significant adverse impacts to cultural 16 resources? This condition specifically goes to the 1 7 potential for indirect impacts associated with 18 19 development of 700 new oil production wells, steam 2 0 injection wells, access roads, steam delivery 2 1 pipelines, things that would be taking place 2 2 within a three-quarter mile radius of the proposed

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by steam produced at the Sunrise Project.

Sunrise Power Plant site. And they will be served

CEQA also requires us to look at

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indirect impacts and if there is a potential for the impact, we must propose mitigation measures.

The potential for impacts in this

additional steam field area is similar to that in

the project area, even in spite of the extensive

development for oil production.

It's become apparent on other projects in this same vicinity that there still are cultural resource materials that pop up unexpectedly in the course of construction.

An example of that is the Midway Sunset Project, I think it was two years ago, added a transmission switchyard and some additional buildings. And in both instances there were significant isolated resources that were encountered unexpectedly at a shallow depth in a site that had presumably been totally disturbed numerous times in the course of oil field activities and power plant construction.

So the potential remains that there may be artifacts, cultural materials under the ground that would unexpectedly be encountered.

I believe that we and the applicant concurred that it would be beneficial to have a cultural resource specialist available during

1 activities related to development of the 700 new wells.

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And we have prepared a rough draft on Tuesday, the applicant provided us with a revised version yesterday. And we have worked with that. The intent is to be sure that there is a cultural resource person available who's qualified to make a determination if something is encountered, to make a determination of significance, and to implement mitigation as needed.

I think the critical factor in that is the designation of the cultural resource specialist. And because we need a link between Sunrise, as the applicant, and TCI, who is the owner and doer of the 700 wells within the three-quarter mile radius, this condition is to somehow connect the project and the project's conditions to that development to make sure that the underlying impacts are mitigated.

Do you want me to go through the various conditions or --

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: No, I don't think that's necessary. Caryn was trying to -
MS. HOLMES: Just saying that -
MS. HOLMES: -- she was trying to make

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         sure that we get the nature of this on the table.
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         Now what I'd like to do is just make sure that we
         all have the conditions in front of us, Kathryn,
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         so let's find out -- Mr. Grattan, --
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                   MR. GRATTAN: Yes.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- are you in
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         concurrence with these?
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                   MR. GRATTAN: No.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay. Then,
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         why don't you tell us where, since we all do have
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         this in front of us, --
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                   MR. GRATTAN: Very well.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- why don't
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         you tell us where you disagree, and then we can
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         kind of get this on the table.
                   MR. GRATTAN: As well as tell where, may
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         I tell why?
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I'm sure you're
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         probably going to anyway, so --
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                   (Laughter.)
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- the answer
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         is yes. Well, actually I assume that this would
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         be in the form of cross-examination. In other
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         words, that you're going to ask questions of the
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         witness. Am I --
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                   MR. GRATTAN: I don't need to ask
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         question of the witness. I know what the
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         condition says, and I need to express a policy and
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         legal objection, or indicate the reasons why we're
         opposed to a particular part of that.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay, well,
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         then maybe just in a formal sense, I have just
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         stepped off the curb and I need to step back for a
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         second.
                   MR. GRATTAN: Fine.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: You have no
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         cross-examination?
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                   MR. GRATTAN: I have no cross-
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         examination.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: All right. For
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         the intervenors?
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                   MS. POOLE: No questions.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: And are there
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         any other intervenors in the audience who would
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         like to ask questions or cross-examine the
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         witness?
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                    I stand corrected in my procedure, I
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         apologize for that error. And let me come back,
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         then, and ask, Mr. Grattan, your position. And do
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you have a witness here today, by the way?

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1	MR. GRATTAN: No, we do not have a
2	witness here today.
3	PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay.
4	MS. HOLMES: Mr. Fay, if I could, would
5	it be appropriate to move this exhibit into
6	evidence before we undertake argument or
7	discussion?
8	HEARING OFFICER FAY: Fine. Is there
9	objection to identifying this as exhibit 28, and
1 0	receiving it into evidence?
11	MR. GRATTAN: No objection.
1 2	PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Did we not do
1 3	that? It seems I have it
1 4	MS. HOLMES: We identified it, we did
1 5	not enter it into the record.
1 6	PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I see, excuse
1 7	me. Fine, thank you, Caryn.
1 8	(The above-referenced document was
1 9	marked CEC Staff exhibit 28 for
2 0	identification, and was received in
2 1	evidence.)
2 2	PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Mr. Grattan.
2 3	MR. GRATTAN: I would like to point you
2 4	to the exhibit, and point you to the language that
2 5	is in the main paragraph of cultural-18. And the

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language that, aside from some minor things which

I can get into later, if you want to, the language

to which the applicant has objections is entering

into a legally binding agreement, that's just

prefatory, we don't have any problem with that.

That, number one, allow the project owner access to the property in order to comply with all conditions of certification of the project that pertain to nonfederal areas within the three-quarter mile radius zone of influence, or;

Two, comply with the conditions of certification that pertain to the nonfederal areas within the three-quarter mile radius zone of influence, the project owner shall remain responsible for insuring that measures are appropriately implemented.

What these conditions, taken together, do -- a little bit o language -- is they put the power plant developer in the position of insuring or actually complying with a commitment that is given by the thermal host, a company which is in a different business all together, the conditions go to TCI, its successors and assigns, whoever that might be.

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Now, if this Commission still is

committed to the encouragement of cogeneration

imposing a condition like this on a cogeneration

developer makes that would-be cogeneration

developer a hall monitor for the business of the thermal host.

It would make SMUD, for example, locally, in the business of monitoring how Campbell Soup makes soup, or cans, if that be the case. It would put SMUD in the position of being responsible for the implications coming from Proctor and Gamble and its making of consumer products.

I don't think a power plant developer, given the choice of building a stand-alone or building a cogeneration project, would opt to build a cogeneration project, because with it comes a heavy monitoring responsibility.

I don't know if a bank would consider financing an enterprise which is not just the enterprise of the power plant developer, but in fact the enterprise of the third-party thermal host.

Now, that's the policy issue.

25 On the legal grounds, there is a

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provision in the California Environmental Quality

Act, which I even had before me, section 21004 of

the Public Resources Code, which says in

mitigating a significant impact of the project on

the environment, a public agency may exercise only

those express or implied powers provided by a law

other than this division, i.e., other than CEQA.

So, in order to mitigate for an impact

So, in order to mitigate for an impact there must be some authority, there must be some jurisdiction to do that.

Now, clearly this Commission could potentially deny a project if there were significant impacts in an area beyond its jurisdiction. Could it condition it, I don't know.

The Energy Commission's regulations

specify, and this gets into the comparison of the

32-mile pipeline in I guess it was High Desert.

The Commission licenses power plants and

appurtenant or related facilities. The Commission

regulations, I believe, include a power plant's

fuel supply as a related or appurtenant facility.

This Commission has every authority to

put the power plant developer in the position of

monitoring how the environmental impacts of its

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fuel, its immediate fuel supply.

But, the regs also say that absent the unusual or compelling circumstances the thermal host of a cogeneration facility are not related facilities.

Big difference between a pipeline of a fuel -- excuse me, a fuel supply pipeline dedicated to the power plant and an independent business supplied steam by a power plant.

So, long speech, but what this applicant is committed to do, and in fact offered, was to enter into an agreement with a third-party host to provide for every substantive condition which is suggested by staff. But we don't believe that it is fair, wise policy, or in fact legal, to require the power plant developer, the applicant before the Commission, to insure compliance of the thermal host with CEC conditions.

We'll do an agreement. We'll bind the third-party developer to follow these conditions. But we don't believe we should be in the business of enforcement of them.

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay, I'm going
to let everyone else have a chance to respond to
that, but let me just ask a couple of questions

2 3 1 first --2. MR. GRATTAN: Sure. PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- to make sure 3 4 that I understand the distinction that you're 5 clearly trying to get across to us, and which I 6 may not be picking up. 7 There's a set of conditions down here, 8 if we take away the paragraph which sets up the umbrella over these conditions that's in paragraph 9 cultural 18. The conditions, themselves, you 1 0 11 agree, are relevant and appropriate? 1 2 MR. GRATTAN: We do, we have one minor 1 3 change to condition A in the first line. We'd 1 4 like it to specify that they would use the 1 5 applicant's cultural resource specialist. If TCI is comfortable with that, we don't have to go 16 1 7 through a double qualification process. PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: So what you're 18 19 saying is the applicant's cultural resource 2 0 specialist who meets the test of being qualified 2 1 per our regulations, that kind of thing, got to 2 2 be --2 3 MR. GRATTAN: Yeah, we can say TCI shall 2 4 utilize -- shall use the applicant's cultural

resources specialist.

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2 4
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: With some
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         disclaimer as far as qualifications go so that
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         they meet --
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                   MR. GRATTAN: Right, we'd have to
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         qualify --
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- some test?
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                   MR. GRATTAN: -- under a previous
8
         condition.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: So with that
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         you don't object that the set of conditions are
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         appropriate?
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                   MR. GRATTAN: No, nor the verification.
1 3
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay. So, the
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         distinction then that needs to be drawn by us in
1 5
         your remarks is one, whether or not this ought to
         be imposed by other than an agreement that you
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         enter into --
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                   MR. GRATTAN: Correct.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- with the
2 0
         thermal host --
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                   MR. GRATTAN: That's correct.
2 2
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- and that the
2 3
         agreement should be one that you enter into, and
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         not one that we mandate because you maintain we
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don't have the authority to mandate the thermal

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         host to comply, so --
 2.
                    MR. GRATTAN: Well, we hate to tell an
 3
         agency it doesn't have authority.
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                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Just did,
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         but --
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                   MR. GRATTAN: We don't mind you
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         mandating the entrance into an agreement. We do
         mind insuring that we enforce it.
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                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: All right, and
         can I then imply by that, that the agreement that
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1 1
         you had in mind with the thermal host is one that
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         would effectively allow said cultural specialist
1 3
         to enter those properties at whatever appropriate
1 4
         time was appropriate in order to --
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                   MR. GRATTAN: Absolutely.
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- validate
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         these conditions?
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                    MR. GRATTAN: That's correct.
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                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Any time into
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         the future?
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                   MR. GRATTAN: Any time, any time there
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         is --
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                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: And that the
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         agreement that --
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                    MR. GRATTAN: -- under the conditions.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- you have in
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         mind with the thermal host would specify any time
         into the future? I mean --
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 4
                   MR. GRATTAN: Yes. Yes.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Well, anytime
         there's a disturbance.
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                   MR. GRATTAN: This has to do with the
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         700 wells in the three-quarter mile area.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay, right.
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                   MR. GRATTAN: Limited to that, yeah.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: We're clear on
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         that.
1 3
                   MR. GRATTAN: There's no problem with
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         that.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: At least I am,
         at this point.
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                   So what this boils down to, then, is the
         nature of mandating the agreement for access.
18
                                                          And
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         what you want to do is to do it in the form of an
2 0
         agreement signed by you and the thermal host.
                                                          And
2 1
         the way you interpret our condition is that we
2 2
         mandated through you, bypassing you, onto the
2 3
         thermal host, and that you --
2 4
                   VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: Commissioner, if I
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can try to help in the -- see if I can interpret

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         this better.
 2.
                   Your line of questioning the applicant
         has agreed with everything. I think the area
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 4
         where I understand the applicant has disagreement
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         is they don't want to be the enforcement agency
         for this agreement, is that correct?
6
                   MR. GRATTAN: That's correct. We don't
7
8
         want to be the insurer.
                   VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: The insurer. Thank
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1 0
         you.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay. All
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1 2
         right, well, just having clarified that then, let
1 3
         me then go back to procedures and ask, Caryn H-
1 4
         dot, do you --
1 5
                   MS. HOLMES: Dot-org.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Dot-org.
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1 7
                   (Laughter.)
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Yeah, probably
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         right. Okay, do you have questions or responses?
2 0
                   MS. HOLMES: I'll provide a brief
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         response. I didn't prepare an oral argument. I
2 2
         assume this issue will come up in briefing at a
2 3
         later date.
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                   First of all, I just wanted to point out
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         that with regards to facilities that are outside
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the scope of the Commission's regulatory

jurisdiction, the Commission does, as a matter of

course, look at impacts.

The example that you're probably most familiar with is looking at the impacts that could be associated with any necessity for construction of downstream transmission facilities.

So the Commission has looked at those kinds of environmental impacts to assure that there's no impacts occurring as a result of this project.

The Commission's responsibility under

Public Resources Code 21081.6 is to adopt a

reporting or monitoring program that's designed to insure compliance with the identified conditions.

And it's very hard for me to understand how the Commission could do that if you have a condition but nobody's responsible for complying with it.

Our concern is that as Mr. Grattan has pointed out, we do not have -- the Commission does not have jurisdiction over TCI or any other third property owner. We need to have some way of insuring that the conditions that the staff has recommended and hopefully that the Commission will adopt, are, in fact, implemented.

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The only lever, hammer, whatever word

you want to use that we have is our licensing

agreement, or a license to the applicant and the

agreements that they make that are a basis of that

decision.
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So, I think that with respect to one minor change to the condition that Mr. Grattan mentioned, I don't think that's a problem for us at all. But having a condition for which nobody is responsible, to me doesn't make sense. I don't see how the Commission can meet its responsibilities if it allows that to go forward.

HEARING OFFICER FAY: I understand your frustration, but it seems like there's an internal inconsistency, by the same token, of trying to create a condition over that which you do not have jurisdiction. And while doing so, if the Commission could, would resolve your concern about loose ends.

As I recall, CEQA directs a lead agency in this situation to recommend to the agency with jurisdiction that they carry out whatever is necessary to avoid a significant environmental impact. And is there such an agency?

MS. HOLMES: No, there is no agency

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that's going to be doing any additional CEQA work
on this matter.

When the issue came up in High Desert, which was the genesis of this particular condition, we discussed the issue of jurisdiction and I realize it's not binding on this Committee or these parties, but we reached, as between those parties, an understanding that because we had no jurisdiction over the third party, the way to identify or the way to address the adverse impacts that were associated with activities on that property was to have the applicant enter into an agreement that insured their compliance with the third party.

Our concern was that if you had an agreement for which you could not insure compliance, one party could choose not to comply with the conditions, the third party could choose not to comply with the conditions, and the Commission would have no way to make sure that the mitigation that was the basis for their decision was ever carried out.

The other option, of course, is that the Commission could say that they don't choose to adopt this kind of a mitigation measure. They

3 1 1 could find it infeasible. And then if the 2 Commission agreed that there was, in fact, a 3 potential for a significant environmental impact, 4 it would be in the situation of requiring an override in order to have a license. 5 It's staff's position that those really 6 7 are the two available options to you, because 8 there is no subsequent agency that's going to act. We either have to mitigate any identified impacts 9 1 0 within our process, or we have to be -- we have to 1 1 deal with an override situation. 1 2 HEARING OFFICER FAY: And you think that 1 3 following Mr. Grattan's recommendation, that is to 1 4 require an enforceable agreement, --1 5 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: To allow an enforceable agreement. 16 1 7 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Well, to require 18 as a condition, an enforceable agreement, 19 enforceable between the two parties, between TCI 2 0 and the applicant, would not be adequate, because 2 1 the Commission would not be a party to that and 2 2 would not be able to enforce it against the 2 3 applicant?

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that in the situation that you're talking about,

MS. HOLMES: What we want to be sure is

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is that the Commission has a condition that says

Sunrise is responsible for enforcing the agreement

as between Sunrise and its sister affiliate with

respect to the mitigation measures.

In other words, in the event that TCI or some successor says, no, we're not going to be complying with these conditions of certification, we don't like them. At that point Sunrise has an obligation to take action to try to enforce the agreement to insure that the mitigation is, in fact, implemented.

If that link is missing then the Commission has no way of insuring that the mitigation measures will ever be implemented.

HEARING OFFICER FAY: Now would a requirement of best efforts go far enough to satisfy the staff's concerns?

MS. HOLMES: That's an option we haven't considered. Again, the basis for this was the High Desert agreement in which the third party, Southwest Gas, said fine, enforceable agreement is fine with us, and we will be held responsible for complying with the terms.

We had discussed the High Desert condition with the applicant previously, and I

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guess there was a misunderstanding about whether or not we were going forward with that kind of condition or not.

As a result it wasn't until earlier this
week we became aware of the fact that they might
be interested in discussing additional
alternatives.

But our concern, again, is having that link so that the Commission has the authority over Sunrise to say you've got to do something to enforce these conditions, if, in fact, they're not implemented.

HEARING OFFICER FAY: Okay. Well, it occurs to me, you know, one possibility that might get us a little closer to closure on this is a requirement on the applicant of best efforts to insure that their agreement with TCI is enforced.

But I think rather than spend a lot of time today working on this, we'll refer this to the briefs. And in the meantime if the parties are able to reach some satisfactory arrangement on this between the staff and the applicant, I encourage them to try to do so. Otherwise, it's just up to the Committee to make the call on this.

But it's not an issue that -- it is an

issue that we have seen before regarding 2. Commission's contrast between direct jurisdiction 3 and the authority, as lead agency under CDQA, to 4 look off and beyond that direct jurisdiction for 5 analysis purposes, but not to try to exercise jurisdiction. 6 7 MS. POOLE: Mr. Fay, may I add one I agree with what Ms. Holmes raised, but 8 thing? there's one other aspect to this which hasn't been 9 1 0 discussed. 1 1 Mr. Grattan pointed out that the 1 2 Committee has jurisdiction over thermal hosts in 1 3 absent and unusual circumstances. In this case 1 4

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TCI and the applicant are part of the same corporation. They're both wholly owned subsidiaries of Texaco, Inc. And I think that that situation makes for unusual and compelling circumstances, which would allow the Commission to treat the thermal host as part of the project.

2 0 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I'll take that 2 1 as the comments of the intervenors.

2 2 MR. GRATTAN: If I may respond to that 2 3 briefly?

2 4 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Hang on, let 2 5 me -- Mr. Grattan, let me come back and make sure

1 that Ms. Holmes is done with the staff response. 2. MS. HOLMES: Unless something new comes 3 up I'm done with this subject until the brief. 4 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: And the intervenors are -- that was --5 MS. POOLE: That was on behalf of CURE. 6 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: That's on 7 behalf of CURE. And do you have other comments 8 that you'd like to make? 9 1 0 MS. POOLE: Not on this topic. PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay. Mr. 11 1 2 Grattan. 1 3 MR. GRATTAN: I'd like to just respond 1 4 to the thermal host as not being a related or appurtenant facility. The Commission has never 1 5 once, in my knowledge, never once in its history 16 found a thermal host to be a related or 1 7 18 appurtenant facility. 19 My understanding is that when they consider that they look at the function of the 2 0 2 1 thermal host. If the thermal host we to provide 2 2 the offsets for the power plant; if the thermal 2 3 host were providing the fuel for the power plant;

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they look at the functional role of that thermal

host, not the fact that it may or may not be a

3 6 1 company within the same families of corporation. 2. And I might add this condition doesn't care whether it is of the same family or not. It 3 4 says TCI and its successors and assigns. 5 Thank you. PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Point made. 6 As 7 Mr. Fay said, we encourage the parties to get together. If there is an agreement on this 8 outside, we sure would like to know it at the 9 earliest convenience. 1 0 1 1 The Committee is prepared to take this 1 2 item up and decide it, adjudicate it here at the 1 3 Committee level. Thank you. 1 4 Let's move then to today's topics, and 1 5 start with hazardous materials management. The protocol that we've been using is to turn to the 16 applicant first and ask for their witness. And I 1 7 18 ask you, Mr. Grattan, do you have a witness today 19 on this topic? 2 0 MR. GRATTAN: Yes, actually three. Mr. 2 1 Galati is going to conduct this. 2 2 MS. POOLE: May I raise a procedural

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Sure.

MS. POOLE: -- get to this?

issue before we --

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2	MS. POOLE: The applicant addresses
3	ammonia transportation risk of upset in their
4	testimony. Staff has not yet addressed that.
5	They have deferred that to the traffic and
6	transportation section.
7	So I would suggest that that part of
8	applicant's testimony and that discussion be held
9	over until we get staff's testimony and deal with
1 0	that in the traffic and transportation hearing.
1 1	PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Well, all
1 2	right, I'll ask Mr. Grattan for a response. It
1 3	seems logical, although the upshot of it is that

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Absolutely.

HEARING OFFICER FAY: Unless they don't offer it today.

if we wouldn't.

we'd end up hearing it twice. I mean it's not as

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Unless they

don't offer it today, correct. Can I ask the

applicant for a response to that.

MR. GALATI: Yes, we are prepared to go forward today. We have witnesses --

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Do you have any problem holding and submitting that at the time the staff is ready to submit? Uncombining, as it

1 were, or unbundling?

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MR. GALATI: What would be the

difficulty is we have assembled a panel of

experts, and some of them from out of town, who

have addressed and worked on the probability

analysis and the traffic analysis at the same

time. We see them as intertwined.

We'd like to at least get that on the record. Our testimony was filed. The intervenors and staff at least have an opportunity to see the small section on ammonia transportation accidents, and would be free to cross-examine these witnesses while they're here.

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: And you knew, though, coming in that staff had put that off till later?

MR. GALATI: Well, we actually -- I did not understand that the transportation of the ammonia handling, that it was part of ammonia handling and hazardous materials, so we treated it all together, since our analysis was performed by the same people.

MS. POOLE: That is stated explicitly in both the PSA and the FSA.

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Ms. Holmes, can

3 cross-examine on that topic --

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MS. HOLMES: I have no cross-examination
for their witness on hazardous materials. Ms.

Poole is correct that we have made this
distinction from the beginning of the case, that
we would be handling transportation-related issues

associated with ammonia transportation in the

traffic and transportation section.

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Right. Mr. Fay
has just given me his opinion, which is exactly
coincident with mine, which is that we would let
the testimony continue today. If you've woven a
thread that concerns all the transportation
issues, it seems to me go ahead and present that.

on the other hand, it is possible, perhaps likely, that the topic as cleaved by staff and by Ms. Poole in their comments just now, will cause the need for cross-examination of that particular topic, which will require the presence of an expert, your witness, later on.

It may be that that person will have to

be recalled. I offer you that as in that sense

the opportunity to cross-examine the witness is

4 0 1 going to be made available to staff and to the 2 intervenors. 3 If that doesn't upset your testimony, 4 and you have a tale to weave with these three 5 witnesses, then we'll hear it. But, the area of transport of ammonia will be then subject to 6 cross-examination at the time that the staff 7 report comes up. 8 MR. GRATTAN: Thought I would briefly 9 1 0 grab the mike here from my co-counsel. That's fine with us. My understanding of the -- these 1 1 1 2 people here today are prepared to address the 1 3 general transportation risks that the section 1 4 dealing -- the section that the staff has yet to 1 5 prepare and submit, deals with the specific risks over the route of this project --16 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Well, then 1 7 there shouldn't be --18 19 MR. GRATTAN: -- and accident history. 2 0 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- be any 2 1 problem. It should be --2 2 MR. GRATTAN: Shouldn't be a problem. 2 3 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- fairly clear

when that topic comes up what we're all talking

So with that, Mr. Grattan, your witnesses --

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to.

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                   MR. GRATTAN: Mr. Galati.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- Mr. Galati,
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         and are your witnesses sworn?
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                   MR. GALATI: They're not yet sworn.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: One at a time?
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: No, we can swear
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7
         the whole panel.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay, swear the
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         whole panel. Sorry.
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         Whereupon,
         DON MURAOKA, DAVID EINOLF and MICHAEL de la CRUZ
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1 2
         were called as witnesses herein, and after first
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         having been duly sworn, were examined and
1 4
         testified as follows:
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                         DIRECT EXAMINATION
         BY MR. GALATI:
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1 7
                  Good afternoon, Mr. Muraoka, would you
18
         please give your name, address and current
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         employment?
2 0
              A Yes, I'm Don Muraoka. I currently live
2 1
         in El Dorado Hills, California. And I'm a Senior
2 2
         Project Manager with Radian, International.
2 3
                  And, Mr. Einolf, could you give you
2 4
         name, address and current employment?
2 5
              A
                  My name is David Einolf and I current
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1
         reside in Portland, Oregon, and I am Manager of
 2.
         Pacific Northwest Compliance Services for Dames &
 3
         Moore.
 4
                   Mr. de la Cruz?
 5
                   My name is Michael de la Cruz. I live
         in Rancho Cordova, California. And I'm a Staff
6
         Engineer for Radian, International.
7
8
                  Have each of you jointly prepared and
9
         previously submitted written testimony in this AFC
1 0
         proceeding?
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                   MR. MURAOKA: Yes, I prepared the
1 2
         hazardous materials testimony as part of the
1 3
         applicant's testimony package.
                   MR. GALATI: And, Mr. Einolf, did you
1 4
1 5
         also previously prepare that same written
16
         testimony?
                   MR. EINOLF: Yes, I did.
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                   MR. GALATI: And, Mr. de la Cruz?
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                   MR. de la CRUZ: Yes, I did.
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                   MR. GALATI: Mr. Muraoka, are you
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         sponsoring any exhibits at this hearing?
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                   MR. MURAOKA: Yes, we're sponsoring
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         exhibit 1, which is the AFC and revisions,
2 4
         sections 8.12; exhibit 5, responses to CEC data
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requests for responses 36 and 37; exhibit 6,

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         responses to CURE data request responses 5 through
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         13 and 88 through 91; exhibit 7 are the Sunrise
         comments on the PSA, pages 29 and 30; and finally,
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 4
         exhibit 22, which is our hazardous materials
 5
         portion of the Sunrise written testimony.
                   MR. GALATI: And, Mr. Muraoka, can you
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         affirm that testimony under oath today?
                   MR. MURAOKA: Yes.
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                   MR. GALATI: Mr. Einolf?
                   MR. EINOLF: Yes.
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                   MR. GALATI: Mr. de la Cruz?
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                   MR. de la CRUZ: Yes.
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                   MR. GALATI: Do any of you have any
1 4
         corrections or modifications to that testimony?
                   MR. MURAOKA: No, I do not.
1 5
                   MR. EINOLF: No.
16
1 7
                   MR. de la CRUZ: No, I don't.
                   MR. GALATI: Mr. Muraoka, would you
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19
         please give the Committee a summary of your
2 0
         qualifications?
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                   MR. MURAOKA: Yes, as I mentioned, I'm a
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         senior project manager with Radian International.
2 3
         I have about 28 years of experience in engineering
2 4
         and environmental consulting, and also in the
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chemical industry.

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Have a BS degree in chemical
engineering, and was either assisting or
participating in the preparation of the various
documents for the Sunrise Project AFC, along with
data requests and this testimony.

6 MR. GALATI: Mr. Einolf, could you 7 please give your qualifications?

MR. EINOLF: I am an environmental health and safety consultant with a masters degree in biochemistry, certified hazardous materials manager, and associate in risk management.

And I've been responsible for the development of more than 30 process safety management programs for ammonia refrigeration, storage, handling and processing facilities.

I've completed more than 40 process hazard analyses of anhydrous ammonia systems and other hazardous materials handling systems.

I'm a member of the International
Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration, the
Refrigerating Engineers and Technicians
Association, and the American Institute of
Chemical Engineers.

MR. GALATI: And, Mr. Einolf, what was your role in the project?

4 5 1 MR. EINOLF: I reviewed the analysis, the off-site consequence analysis of the risk 3 assessment and formed opinions on the assumptions 4 and results of the analysis and its conservative --5 MR. GALATI: Mr. de laCruz, can you 6 briefly summarize your qualifications? MR. de la CRUZ: Sure. I'm a State of 8 California registered professional engineer. Have 9 1 0 a bachelors degree in chemical engineering. have experience in design engineering and in 1 1 1 2 hazardous analysis in many systems, including 1 3 propane, chlorine and anhydrous ammonia. 1 4 MR. GALATI: And your role in the 15 project? MR. de la CRUZ: I performed the off-16 site consequence analysis and the probability of 1 7 occurrence calculations. 18 19 MR. GALATI: Mr. Muraoka, would you 2 0 please summarize the panel's testimony? 2 1 MR. MURAOKA: Yes. As I mentioned I 2 2 supervised and assisted in the preparation of the 2 3 AFC and revisions, responses to CEC and CURE data

written testimony pertaining to hazardous

requests, the Sunrise comments on the PSA and

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1 materials for the Sunrise Project.

Small quantities of hazardous materials

will be used in the construction and operation of

the Sunrise Project, and will be managed in

accordance with applicable LORS.

Anhydrous ammonia will be used for selective catalytic reduction to control emissions of nitrogen oxides.

It is the only hazardous material that will be used in quantities that exceed the reportable amounts under California and federal laws.

The ammonia system will consist of a 5300 gallon tank, and will store approximately 4500 gallons of anhydrous ammonia at pressures of 233 pounds per square inch gauge. This level of ammonia is consistent with the ASME guidelines to allow for thermal expansion.

The ammonia system will also include a vaporizer, continuous tank level monitors, temperature and pressure monitors, alarms, excess flow valves, check valves, emergency block valves, a secondary containment and ammonia detectors.

In order to evaluate the potential impact of storing and handling anhydrous ammonia

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at the site, we analyzed the following cases: The
worst case scenario involves a catastrophic
release of all of the ammonia in the tank within
ten minutes.

The plausible case release scenario involves the release of ammonia from simultaneous occurrence of human error and various equipment failures.

And we also evaluated the catastrophic release of the entire contents of an ammonia tanker, again within ten minutes, that's involved in a transportation accident.

The analysis of potential impacts must consider both the probability of a release occurring, and the consequences if a release were to occur. And those two things in combination then can be used to determine the level of significance.

Our worst case analysis was performed in accordance with federal RMP and State CalARB programs and determined that the catastrophic release of the contents of the entire ammonia tank could produce a 200 ppm area of impact of approximately 2.9 miles.

There are no schools or hospitals,

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skilled nursing facilities, daycare centers within

approximately 3.8 miles of the site. However, the

nearest residences are approximately 1.3 miles

east of the site.

meteorological conditions and conservative tank rupture rates, the probability of the worst case scenario could occur and result in an impact, and the direction of the nearest residences is 6.2 in 100 million per year. Or 1.86 in one million over the project life of 30 years.

We also calculated the probability that the nearest residences may be impacted by a plausible case scenario. This scenario assumes that following delivery of anhydrous ammonia to the site, that the two check valves on the vapor return line were not closed, and the check valves on the excess flow valves in the lines simultaneously fail. The release is then not stopped for ten minutes.

The probability of this plausible scenario, taking into account, again, conservative meteorological conditions, is 1.87 in ten million per year, or again 5.4 in a million over the project life of 30 years.

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Both of these probabilities are based on very conservative assumptions with regard to wind direction, atmospheric stability and ambient temperatures. And in addition the probabilities will be reduced even further because of the incorporation into the project of certain design features to the ammonia tank.

The tank will be designed to a standard seismic zone 4 earthquake forces, which strengthen the integrity of the tank supports, and lessen the probability that they will rupture under other conditions, in addition to earthquakes.

The probability of a release is further reduced by incorporation into the project of process safety management and employee training, preparation and implementation of a risk management plan under RMP.

With respect to the transportation accident, we conducted an analysis incorporating industry standards and EPA guidance, and calculated an ammonia tanker truck release probability of 8.5 in one million per year.

However, this probability only addresses the likelihood of an accident, and not the

probability of an exposure to that accident. The

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1
         probability of an exposure would be much less than
 2
         the probability of an accident, because again
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         specific limited meteorological conditions would
 4
         need to exist simultaneously with the accident in
 5
         order to cause an exposure.
                    We believe that the Sunrise Project, as
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 7
         currently designed, and with incorporation of the
         CEC Staff's proposed conditions of certification,
8
         will comply with all applicable LORS, and
9
         therefore will not cause a significant risk to the
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         public or the environment.
1 1
1 2
                   And that concludes my testimony.
1 3
                   MR. GALATI: Mr. Einolf, have you read
1 4
         the final staff assessment?
1 5
                   MR. EINOLF:
                                 Yes, I have.
                                 Specifically, have you read
16
                   MR. GALATI:
1 7
         the portion addressing CURE's comments on the PSA?
18
                   MR. EINOLF: Yes, I have.
19
                   MR. GALATI: Do you agree with staff's
2 0
         conclusions?
2 1
                    MR. EINOLF:
                                 I do.
2 2
                    MR. GALATI: The witnesses are tendered
2 3
         for cross-examination.
2 4
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Mr. Galati, would
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you like to move those portions of the exhibits

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         noted by Mr. Muraoka into --
 2
                   MR. GALATI: Yes, please, we can move
         exhibit 22; exhibit 1, section 8.12; exhibit 5,
 3
 4
         responses 36 and 37; exhibit 6, responses 5 and 15
 5
         and 88 through 91; and exhibit 7, pages 29 through
         30 into the record.
 6
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Any objection.
 7
8
                   MS. HOLMES: No objection.
                   MS. POOLE: No objection.
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: So moved.
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                        (The above-referenced documents,
1 2
                        previously marked Applicant
1 3
                        exhibits 1, section 8.12; 5, 6 7,
1 4
                         and 22, were received in evidence.)
1 5
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Ms. Holmes, any
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         cross-examination?
                   MS. HOLMES: I have no cross-examination
1 7
18
         of these witnesses.
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                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Ms. Poole?
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                   MS. POOLE: Yes, a couple questions.
2 1
                          CROSS-EXAMINATION
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         BY MS. POOLE:
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              Q On page 4 of the testimony, and again
2 4
         today, you mentioned that secondary containment
2 5
         will be provided. Can you describe the secondary
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1
         containment structure?
 2.
                   MR. MURAOKA: That's a bermed
         impoundment sized to contain 110 percent of the
 3
 4
         tank contents around the base of the ammonia
 5
         storage tank.
                   MS. POOLE: Will it be --
 6
 7
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: What's it's
8
         constructed of? I'm sorry, Kate.
                   MR. MURAOKA: I believe it's a concrete
9
1 0
         structure.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Made out of
1 1
1 2
         concrete.
1 3
                   MR. MURAOKA: Correct, reinforced --
1 4
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Not just a berm
1 5
         out of dirt, it's --
16
                   MR. MURAOKA: No.
1 7
                   MR. EINOLF: No, it would be impervious.
18
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Sorry, Kate.
19
                   MS. POOLE: Will it be enclosed?
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                   MR. MURAOKA: No.
2 1
                   MS. POOLE: What will be the depth?
2 2
                   MR. MURAOKA: I'm not sure of the
2 3
         dimensions.
2 4
                   MR. EINOLF: The dimensions are likely
2 5
         to be dependent on the detail design, depending on
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5 3
1 the size of the footprint needed for the ammonia

tank. There are certain engineering

3 considerations that should and will be taken into

account regarding the depth and the overall size

of the containment.

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The containment has to be large enough
to effectively contain the 110 percent, and
additionally to be able to allow employees to
safely work around the tank and in the tank
enclosure.

But there's a desire to limit the

overall size of the containment to increase the

possibility that -- to increase the depth of the

pool, because in order to reduce -- to mitigate

potential off-site consequences, you would like to

reduce the -- you'd like to increase the depth of

the pool to reduce evaporation.

Because evaporation is a function of surface area, you want to reduce the surface are of the tank impoundment.

MS. POOLE: Do I understand that you don't know the dimensions of that containment structure now?

24 MR. EINOLF: That's part of detail

design.

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                   MS. POOLE: So that won't be determined
 2.
         until a later date?
                   MR. MURAOKA: I'm not sure if that has
 3
 4
         already been developed or not. I'm not aware of
         what the dimensions are.
 5
                   MS. POOLE: On page 6 of the testimony
 6
 7
         you calculate the probability of a plausible
         accidental ammonia release, and state that the
8
         probability was estimated using the following
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1 0
         meteorological conditions.
11
                    Stability class F, wind speed from zero
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         to 1.54 meters per second directed toward the
         closest off-site receptor.
1 3
1 4
                    Where is that receptor?
                   MR. MURAOKA: That is the two residences
1 5
         that are east of the Sunrise Project along Highway
16
              Approximately 1.3 miles from the site.
1 7
         33.
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: I'm sorry, I
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19
         didn't hear that.
2 0
                   MR. MURAOKA: About 1.3 miles from the
2 1
         project.
2 2
                    MS. POOLE: The rest of my questions are
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         transportation related, so if I'll have an
2 4
         opportunity to present those later?
```

HEARING OFFICER FAY: Well, you're

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1	welcome to ask them now. I'm just thinking in
2	terms of the record. It's up to you whether you
3	think they relate to the specific things
4	identified by staff that staff will be testifying
5	on, or more general questions, which I understand
6	is what this panel's prepared to address.
7	MS. POOLE: I think that the questions
8	will depend on staff's analysis which we haven't
9	yet seen.
1 0	PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Of course.
11	HEARING OFFICER FAY: Okay.
1 2	PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Are those the
1 3	last of your questions?
1 4	MS. POOLE: Yes.
1 5	PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay,
1 6	Commissioner Rohy?
1 7	VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: I have a couple of
18	questions, if I may?
1 9	EXAMINATION
2 0	VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: Were all of your
2 1	analyses done with anhydrous ammonia rather than
2 2	aqueous ammonia?
2 3	MR. MURAOKA: Yes.
2 4	VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: I would ask in your
2 5	professional judgment would the answers be

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different for probability of plausible

ccurrences, rate of release or severity of impact

had you studied an aqueous ammonia rather than

anhydrous ammonia?

5 MR. MURAOKA: I'm going to ask my co-6 panelist to try to respond to that.

MR. de la CRUZ: The rates of occurrence would probably be substantially increased with aqueous ammonia, in that for a number of reasons.

First off, we estimate five to six times more transportation loading and unloadings of vessels to support the SCR. The fact that pressure vessels are subject to far more scrutiny and engineering inspection standards and so forth than aqueous ammonia, in an unpressurized vessel.

The severity of impact, to some extent, depends on where you are. There are two dimensions to the severity. One is the distance of the off-site consequence; and the other is the potential impact for people who are actually present on site or around the site.

Those who are present on or around the site would be subject to similar consequences for release of aqueous ammonia as anhydrous, you know, from an employee standpoint or from those quite

1 near. The radius of impact with aqueous ammonia would be substantially less, that is the distance from the facility. 3 4 VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: You used a number 5 of 200 ppm, as I recall in your testimony, one of you did. Is that a level of significance? 6 MR. MURAOKA: That is the ERPG2 values 7 that are the basis for RMP selection of program 8 level, or the severity of regulatory program under 9 1 0 the RMP and CalARB programs. So that designates a value or --1 1 1 2 MR. EINOLF: The ERPG2 is a quideline 1 3 set by the American Institute of -- American 1 4 Industrial Hygiene Association. It's called, ERPG 1 5 stands for emergency response planning guidelines. The ERPG2 was selected on a consensus 16 1 7 basis during rulemaking by the USEPA as something 18 that they could get the organizations that were 19 litigating against this regulation to agree upon.

5 7

basis during rulemaking by the USEPA as somethin
that they could get the organizations that were
litigating against this regulation to agree upon
And those were the ammonia, International
Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration and the
Fertilizer Institute, the two primary users of
anhydrous ammonia in the United States.

Those numbers represent a number at

which the general public, that includes the

5 8 1 elderly, children, it is not a standard based on 2. able bodies males; that number is slightly 3 higher -- at which they could, and could is an 4 important word here, suffer irreversible illness 5 or damage after a 60-minute exposure. So a onehour exposure to ammonia at that level. 6 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I have no 7 8 questions. 9 Shawn. MR. PITTARD: Yes. Mr. Muraoka, you 1 0 mentioned that there are two parts of your 1 1 1 2 analysis, you consider the probability and the 1 3 consequences. 1 4 I saw that on the consequences side the 1 5 ppm associated with the release were well over that 200 ppm, but were 1500 ppm, is that -- do I 16 1 7 understand that correctly? 18 MR. MURAOKA: I'm not sure what you're 19 referring to there. 2 0 MR. PITTARD: When we looked at the 2 1 consequences of the release, and when you did your 2 2 off-site, what's called your off-site exposure

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understand that correctly?

analysis, the actual values were much higher than

200 ppm, but in fact were near 1500 ppm. Do I

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                   MR. MURAOKA: That would be off site
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         from the plant site.
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                   MR. PITTARD: My question or concern
 4
         goes to the residents at State Route 33.
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                   MR. MURAOKA: Yes.
                   MR. PITTARD: And what the exposure to
 6
         them would be.
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                   MR. MURAOKA: And what the ppm level
         would be at --
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                   MR. PITTARD: Correct.
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                   MR. MURAOKA:
                                  -- at that location?
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                   MR. PITTARD:
                                  Yes.
1 3
                   MR. MURAOKA: For the worst case, or for
1 4
         the plausible?
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                    MR. PITTARD: Both cases if you have the
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         numbers there.
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                   MR. MURAOKA: Michael, do you have that
         information?
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19
                   Approximately 1.3 miles.
                   MR. EINOLF: Just to respond -- to
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         respond to your question, there's a difference
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         between the instantaneous concentration of the
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         release at the point of release, and the measure
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         to what we would say extinction.
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The numbers that we provided were

6 0 1 numbers to extinction at 200 ppm judged in 2. distance. So in the worst case scenario with a 3 4 distance to extinction of 2.8 miles, I believe 2.8 5 miles to extinction, then the residents would be subject to a higher concentration . 6 That has been modeled. However, I don't 7 know if that's part of the output that we 8 9 generated for this testimony. I don't believe it is. 1 0 11 MR. MURAOKA: It's not. 1 2 MR. PITTARD: Maybe staff's witness will 1 3 be able to answer that. Because my --1 4 MR. MURAOKA: The way that the model 1 5 runs is that the concentration of interest in this case, the 200 ppm, is entered and then that gives 16 1 7 you the distance at which that circle appears in 18 the modeling. 19 MR. PITTARD: Okay, and you'd mentioned 2 0 that there -- you talked about the sensitive 2 1 subgroups of the population that may be exposed. 2 2 You said there were no residents' homes within 2 3 that distance, but do you know whether or not the

particular sensitive subgroup?

residents at State Route 33 might be in any

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                   MR. MURAOKA: No, we don't know who
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         lives in those two houses that are there.
                   MR. PITTARD: Okay, so the persons that
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 4
         live at State Route 33 didn't participate in the
 5
         process? They didn't make any comments on this,
         didn't participate in this public proceeding?
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                   MR. MURAOKA: Not that I'm aware of.
                   MR. PITTARD: Okay. That's all the
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         questions that I have.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Commissioner
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         Rohy.
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                   VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: I'd like to follow
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         up with the line of questioning that's going on.
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                   Let's go back to those houses that Mr.
         Pittard was talking about. If you had aqueous
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         ammonia, would they fall within the 200 ppm circle
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         or not?
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                   MR. EINOLF: I can't comment without
19
         reviewing a model.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Well, as a
2 1
         general rule, to answer Dr. Rohy's question, would
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         aqueous have a smaller radius than --
2 3
                   MR. EINOLF: Yes.
2 4
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- pound for
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pound have a smaller radius, so the answer is --

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                   VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: Possibly.
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 2.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- possibly
         depending on where those houses are that would
 3
 4
         fall outside the circle at that level for aqueous?
 5
                   VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: But currently with
         anhydrous they're within the 200 ppm radius?
 6
 7
                   MR. EINOLF: They're within the 200 ppm
         radius of the model worst case scenario.
8
9
                   VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: Thank you.
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                   MS. POOLE: Mr. Fay -- oh, excuse me.
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Sure, back to
11
1 2
         Kate.
                   MS. POOLE: May I ask one follow-up?
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1 4
                         RECROSS-EXAMINATION
1 5
         BY MS. POOLE:
                  Does the federal RMP analysis include a
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1 7
         probability analysis?
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                   MR. EINOLF: No. The federal RMP has no
19
         probability nature.
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                   MS. POOLE: Thank you.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Mr. Fay.
2 2
                         EXAMINATION - Resumed
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                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: The closest
2 4
         receptors you indicated are 1.3 miles from the
2 5
         project. Are these the residences on State Route?
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6 3 1 MR. MURAOKA: 33, they're the two houses 2 that are along State Route 33. HEARING OFFICER FAY: I also -- I wanted 3 4 to explore what your basis was for the statement 5 on page 8 of your testimony that ammonia tankers typically do not operate full. 6 MR. EINOLF: There's two -- first off, a 7 8 capacity of an ammonia vessel is determined not by its actual size, but by its appropriate working 9 1 0 volume. It's a gas -- ammonia is a compressed 1 1 1 2 gas, and is brought into a liquid state, as with 1 3 natural gas, and is usually maintained at roughly 1 4 85 percent of the liquid capacity of a tank. 1 5 That's the first reason. Second is that tankers are generally 16 1 7 filled to the order of capacity of the group, so 18 if you were, for example, bringing in 10,000 19 gallon -- using a 10,000 gallon tanker to fill 4500 gallon vessel, 4500 gallons would be 2 0 2 1 delivered. 2 2 The ammonia suppliers do not like

traveling around highways with excess material any more than anyone else.

25 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: So does that

6 4 1 imply that they'll pick the next best fit for a 2. vehicle? In other words, if there were 5000 3 gallon tankers around and you had to deliver 4500 4 gallons, you'd pick the 5000 gallon tanker, you 5 wouldn't pick the 10,000 gallon tanker and have just that much extra freeboard? 6 7 MR. EINOLF: That's correct. PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I mean there's 8 some fit argument here, as well? 9 MR. EINOLF: Yes. 1 0 11 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Because if you 1 2 were going to -- if the only thing around was 1 3 10,000 gallon tankers and every order was 45001 4 gallons, then the likelihood is they'd probably 1 5 break the rule and go for two deliveries, as opposed to deadheading back with one empty truck 16 in the middle? 1 7 18 MR. EINOLF: That is correct, but again, 19 there are a limited -- I would say a limited 2 0 number of facilities that would take ammonia in 2 1 this fashion. 2 2 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Thanks. 2 3 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Now, you made the 2 4 selection of anhydrous ammonia, I assume, for

economic reasons and because you thought the risks

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1 were low enough to justify the use of anhydrous.

2 Are there some considerations in the use 3 of aqueous ammonia that are not in favor of the

4 safety side of the equation?

One thing that I heard you mention was
the need for multiple deliveries, because of the
greater volume. Is that actually an increased
risk factor that --

MR. EINOLF: There are two components that increase overall risk to the population. One is an increase in deliveries. And the second is the increased risk to facility employees in handling aqueous ammonia.

In two of the last three recorded years, '96, '97 and '98, there have been more transportation incidents involving -- an incident meaning a vehicle that carried this material actually getting into a traffic-related accident, whether or not a hazardous material was spilled. There have been more instances involving aqueous ammonia than there have been involving anhydrous ammonia.

Secondly, in a manufacturing facility

that uses aqueous ammonia, that compound -- it's

liquid, it's pumped, it may actually be operating

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under a higher hydrostatic pressure, I'm not sure
of the design of this particular facility, but it
may have to operate under a higher hydrostatic
pressure than anhydrous ammonia, and may cause the
hydrostatic -- a danger from hydrostatic release.

And it's just -- the proximal effects, that is the effects on individuals working in a facility are just as substantial for aqueous ammonia as it is for anhydrous.

HEARING OFFICER FAY: So do you have an overall impression, just from a safety point of view, not from an economics point of view, would aqueous ammonia necessarily reduce the risks of ammonia exposure at this facility, both on the facility and outside the facility?

MR. EINOLF: I do not believe that aqueous ammonia would reduce the on-site risks.

Certainly because of its -- it's not as volatile and it does not have as large an area of influence. It would decrease the potential circle of influence.

I've not done the probablistic analysis to determine whether or not accidents, ruptures, so forth, with nonpressurized vessels occur on a greater or lesser frequency, and how those might

1 affect it. I've not done the model. 2. HEARING OFFICER FAY: And can you 3 summarize the passive restraints or constraints to 4 a release that you propose to build into the 5 project? MR. ELLISON: First and foremost, the 6 7 worst case scenario, as requested by the USEPA, and from a regulatory standpoint, the reason the 8 risk management program, the RMP and its -- in 9 1 0 California, the CalARB program were designed was to create a level playing field. That is you want 1 1 1 2 to make it as easy as possible for -- they 1 3 estimate at 66,000 facilities needed to comply 1 4 with this rule -- they wanted to make it as easy 1 5 for everyone to comply with the rule as possible. The worst case scenario was the complete 16 1 7 rupture and complete release of a tank over a ten-18 minute period. Given that we're going to have it, 19 it's good management practice, it's good

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impossible.

You will fill that containment area with a pool of ammonia at 28 degrees below zero

Fahrenheit and it will evaporate at that pool

engineering practice, is to have a secondary

containment area. That's thermodynamically

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1 level dependent on the ambient temperature.

2. There's no way that stuff is -- pools of 3 anhydrous ammonia, it has such a high latent heat 4 evaporization that pools of anhydrous ammonia have 5 great staying power. They will continue to evolve ammonia gas for a considerable period of time. 6 And allow -- and can be recovered. This is 7 experience from broken valves and other situations 8 and controlled releases. 9

So the worst case, as we looked at it, is much more conservative than the -- first off, the first bit of passive mitigation of any potential off-site consequences, which was to complete rupture.

In terms of potential mitigating measures for plausible scenarios or for normal, what I would consider excursions which might occur during normal working conditions, first and foremost, these pressure vessels are stamped and built in accordance with ASME, American Society for Mechanical Engineering pressure vessel codes.

23 And they're very specific requirements 24 for the size and type of steel used in building 25 them; the type of welds that can be made; how

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those welds need to be tempered and handled. And what types of inspections the equipment need to have as they're installed.

The vessel will have pressure relief valves set well below the design pressure of the equipment, approximately 10 percent below the design pressure of the equipment, and well below, probably 100 percent below the tested pressure, the hydrostatic test prior to shipment.

The pressure relief valves are designed basically to handle a situation in which slightly greater than normal amount of outside heat, say from a small fire, not a complete engulfment in fire, but a small fire, or I should say substantial fire, not immense, but a substantial fire on the tank. And size carry a lot of -- a substantial amount of vapor. There are specific calculations which I'm not prepared to go into that go into sizing those valves.

The vessel is also required in ASME piping code and in American National Standards

Institute requirements for installation of ammonia vessels, and also title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, section 501, to have very specific piping requirements.

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In this particular case check valves and excess flow valves. So that basically you're

now -- the ammonia, once it's in, is not going to go backwards unless you provide a motive force and positively insure that it's going to go in the direction that you want it to go.

And in the case of an excess flow valve, if there is a rupture or break, once flow passes the level at which you've designed the operation to work and feed the SCR unit, it will stop ammonia from traveling past those point at that rate.

Generally speaking, those are very close to the tank, so that they cannot be sheared off, broken, mangled, whatever. They are only subject to physical malfunction, which is the conservative numbers that we used are based on the physical malfunction of excess flow valves and check valves.

The facility will have ammonia detection equipment in place which will be set at sensitivities protective of employee welfare.

When we set it -- it's set at the permissible exposure limit under OSHA, so that employees are not exposed, which is far below the levels which

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         would be experienced in a tank rupture. So
 2.
         they'll be available for indication.
 3
                   I can't think of any other measures --
 4
                   MR. de la CRUZ: No, that's about it.
 5
                   MR. EINOLF: Yeah.
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: All right, thank
 6
 7
               And do you agree with the conditions of
         certification proposed by the staff in their
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9
         testimony?
1 0
                   MR. MURAOKA: Yes.
11
                   MR. EINOLF: Yes, we do.
1 2
                   MR. de la CRUZ: I do.
1 3
                   MR. EINOLF: I think in one of the
1 4
         conditions of certification, speaking as someone
1 5
         who's done quite a lot of work in process safety
         management, process safety management and the
16
1 7
         adherence to a process safety management program
         is a prudent mitigation measure in and of itself.
18
19
                   It requires attention to the operation
2 0
         of the system, and attention to the operation of
2 1
         the safety equipment, and the design of that
2 2
         equipment. That is not likely -- would not
2 3
         necessarily be included in an aqueous ammonia
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25 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Thank you. Any

2 4

system.

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7 2
1
         redirect, Mr. Galati?
 2.
                  MR. GALATI: Just have a couple of quick
 3
         questions.
 4
                        REDIRECT EXAMINATION
 5
         BY MR. GALATI:
              Q Your modeling, did it model also the
6
         worst case and plausible case scenario concerning
7
         utilizing prevailing wind conditions?
8
                   MR. de la CRUZ: Yes.
                   MR. GALATI: So that would represent the
1 0
1 1
         highest probability of occurrence in dispersion?
1 2
                   MR. de la CRUZ: Yes.
                   MR. GALATI: I have no further
1 3
1 4
         questions.
1 5
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Any recross within
         the scope of redirect?
16
1 7
                   MS. POOLE: No questions.
18
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay, let's
19
         move to land use.
2 0
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: We have to hear
2 1
         from the staff first.
2 2
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I'm sorry.
2 3
                   (Laughter.)
2 4
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I went right
2 5
         past it, I'm sorry. I'm not tuned in, today.
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7 3
1
                   Ms. Holmes, excuse me.
 2.
                   MS. HOLMES: Thank you. Staff's witness
 3
         on hazardous materials management is Rick Tyler
 4
         and he needs to be sworn.
 5
         Whereupon,
                              RICK TYLER
6
         was called as a witness herein, and after first
7
8
         having been duly sworn, was examined and testified
         as follows:
9
                   MS. HOLMES: We have a bit of additional
1 0
         procedural matters to take care of. Mr. Tyler has
1 1
1 2
         just informed me that both his r, sum, and appendix
1 3
         B were not included in exhibit 23. So I think we
1 4
         are going to need to have those marked as
1 5
         additional exhibit numbers.
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Any objection?
16
         Marking those --
1 7
18
                   MS. POOLE: Do we have copies of those?
19
         I don't know what appendix B is.
2 0
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: -- next exhibit in
2 1
         order, exhibit 29. Actually be exhibit 30.
2 2
                   MS. HOLMES: I'm sorry, I missed that.
2 3
         Which one is which?
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Oh, you have two
2 4
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exhibits you're offering?

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7 4
1
                    MS. HOLMES: One is Mr. Tyler's r, sum
 2
         and the other is appendix B.
 3
                    HEARING OFFICER FAY: Okay.
 4
                    MR. TYLER: Appendix B is listed in one
         of the conditions, so it's there.
 5
 6
                    HEARING OFFICER FAY: All right, let's
         designate Mr. Tyler's r, sum, as exhibit 30. And
 7
         appendix B as exhibit 31.
8
9
                         (The above-referenced documents
                         were marked CEC Staff exhibits 30
1 0
11
                         and 31 for identification.)
                    MS. HOLMES: For identification purposes
1 2
         appendix B is a table, it's got the number on the
1 3
1 4
         table 8.12-2. Hazardous materials used during
1 5
         operation. And exhibit 30 is entitled r, sum, of
         Rick Tyler, Associate Mechanical Engineer, and
16
         lists his education and experience.
1 7
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: All right, go
18
19
         ahead.
                    MS. HOLMES: Thank you.
2 0
2 1
                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
2 2
         BY MS. HOLMES:
2 3
                  Mr. Tyler, did you prepare the hazardous
2 4
         materials management testimony contained in
2 5
         exhibit 23 which is the final staff assessment?
```

7 5 1 Α Yes, I did. 2 And did you also prepare what has just been identified as exhibit 31 and exhibit 30? 3 4 Yes, I did. 5 Do you have any changes or corrections to any of these exhibits? 6 7 Yes, I have one minor correction to make in the final staff assessment on page 31 in the 8 second paragraph about midway down, right below 9 the 100 percent, where it says hydrostatic testing 1 0 1 1 of the tank after construction, and then and 1 2 periodic testing of the tank life. 1 3 I need to remove the words and periodic 1 4 testing of the tank life. And the reason for that 1 5 is that that code does not require that. Does this change affect the conclusions 16 1 7 that you reached in your testimony? 18 It does not. Α 19 So with that correction, are the facts 2 0 contained in your testimony true and correct? 2 1 Yes, they are. 2 2 And do the opinions contained in the 2 3 testimony represent your best professional 2 4 judgment?

Yes, they do.

A

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7 6
1
                   MS. HOLMES: Mr. Tyler is available for
 2
         cross-examination.
                    HEARING OFFICER FAY: Before we go to
 3
 4
         cross would you like to request that --
 5
                   MS. HOLMES: Move that portion of
         exhibit 23 into the record, thank you.
6
7
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Any objection?
         All right, so moved.
8
9
                         (The above-referenced document,
1 0
                         previously marked CEC Staff exhibit
11
                         23, section, was received in
1 2
                         evidence.)
1 3
                    HEARING OFFICER FAY: And do the parties
1 4
         feel the need to, it is a bit late, but do the
1 5
         parties feel the need of voir dire, since they did
         not have the advantage of Mr. Tyler's r, sum, in
16
1 7
         advance?
18
                   MR. GALATI: No, we'll stipulate to Mr.
19
         Tyler's qualifications.
2 0
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: All right, fine.
2 1
         Mr. Galati.
2 2
                    MR. GALATI: No cross-examination.
2 3
                    HEARING OFFICER FAY: All right. Ms.
2 4
         Poole.
2 5
                    MS. POOLE: Couple quick questions.
```

7 7 1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2 BY MS. POOLE: 3 Q Mr. Tyler, on the bottom of page 29 and 4 the top of page 30 of the FSA, you calculate the 5 probability of a worst case ammonia accident by, as I understand it, multiplying two numbers 6 7 together. The first number is one in 100,000 based 8 on the failure rate for the proposed ammonia tank, 9 1 0 correct? 1 1 Α Um-hum. And the second number is .2 percent, 1 2 1 3 which is based on the probability that the wind 1 4 will blow the direction the closest residence on 1 5 Highway 33 at the same time that certain meteorological conditions are met, correct? 16 1 7 That's correct. 18 Then you multiplied those two numbers 19 together to get the probability? A That's correct, except you have to 2 0 2 1 convert the .2 to .02 in order to do that, because 2 2 it's a percentage, so you have to have the 2 3 absolute number.

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Point 0-0-2, then, right?

No, I believe point 0-2 is the -- 2

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1 percent is .02, is equivalent to .02.

No, .2 percent, you're correct, .002,

3 I'm sorry. You're correct, .002.

Q And on page 28 of the FSA you state at the bottom of the last paragraph, if the exposure associated with the potential release would exceed 75 ppm at any public receptor, staff will presume that the potential release causes a risk of significant impact.

However, staff may also assess the probability of occurrence of the release and/or the nature of the potentially exposed population.

What probability of release does staff consider significant?

A There is no specific probability of significance that I would use universally. What I would say is it's a matter of judgment, depending on the number of potentially exposed individuals and the type of individuals that might potentially be exposed.

So, it would depend on the extent of the potential injuries and impact on the public and who might be exposed as to what level I would make the judgment call that it's a significant impact, based on the probabilities.

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1	Q	Given	the s	specific	condit	ions	in	this
2	case, wha	t would	уou	consider	to be	the		
3	significa	nt thre	shold	d here?				

A What I can say is based on other regulatory decisions that I would rely on, the AICHE, and I provided that reference in response to your comments, provides a table that was developed by the Safety Commission in the United Kingdom, and I believe that's probably a pretty good judgment call, it's probably one I would rely on.

At one, in ten to the negative 6 risk they would consider it tolerable up to 100 fatalities. If I go between the risk of 10 to the negative 6 on upward to a risk of ten to the negative 5, that would go up to 10,000 fatalities.

And basically in that gray area they would say improved to as low as reasonably practical. I believe that in other words if I found that I was concerned with the probabilities of release, then I would recommend mitigation to reduce it to the extent reasonable.

But in this case the facts are that there's very low population in the area, and extremely low likelihood that the winds would blow

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in the direction of those receptors in the event of the worst plausible release, which in and of itself, is not plausible, in my opinion.

So the number of one in a million that I would use to basically consider whether I needed to pursue further mitigation is a de minimis level. In other words, below that it's just categorically too low to be considered plausible.

So in this case I would say that perhaps a risk as high as ten to the negative 5th, ten to the negative 4th may be acceptable in light of the low population density and the probabilities.

Q So that is one in ten to the negative 5th, or one in ten to the negative 4th?

A Right.

VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: Excuse me, just for clarification that's the probability of an occurrence?

19 MR. TYLER: Yes.

20 VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: Thank you.

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Right, except
the range on that, that's an order of magnitude
range. Ten to the negative 4th all the way out to
ten to the negative 5th, I mean all the way within
that? I mean why wouldn't you simply say ten to

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the negative 4, and use that as your threshold. 2 Why are you defining a range that's that big? 3 MR. TYLER: She's basically asking me a 4 question about this specific situation, which I 5 haven't really, quite frankly, thought about. But with the potential of two affected 6 7 residences and a probability of winds blowing in that direction of .2 percent, and with an 8 extremely unplausible event of a catastrophic or 9 1 0 spontaneous tank failure, I am saying that I certainly would not impose 10 to the negative 6th 1 1 1 2 over the life of the project as significant. 1 3 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay, but I'm 1 4 just saying, fine, you've established a limit, but 1 5 I wasn't understanding the range. I mean I understand when you get that low a probability, in 16 1 7 a sense it's not vanishingly small, but if it

19 So one vanishingly small number is not 2 0 significantly different than another vanishingly 2 1 small number.

isn't it's very close to it.

MR. TYLER: Well, the table that I just talked about, which is in my testimony, defines a risk of one times ten to the negative 4th for one fatality. And one times ten to the negative 6th

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         for up to 100 fatalities.
 2.
                    That's the bottomline of where they
 3
         would start considering mitigation.
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                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay, I --
 5
                   MR. TYLER: I don't really take too much
         exception with that point of view.
6
 7
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Sure. All
         right, well, then you've answered, I think, my
8
         question and her question simultaneously.
9
1 0
                   Ms. Poole, do you have other questions?
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                   MS. POOLE: That's it, thank you.
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Let me turn to
1 2
1 3
         the applicants and ask if you have cross-
1 4
         examination of the witness.
1 5
                   MR. GALATI: No, no cross-examination.
         And we concur with the minor errata.
16
1 7
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Shawn.
18
                              EXAMINATION
19
                   MR. PITTARD: Rick, I'd like to ask you
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         the questions that I asked of the applicant.
2 1
         Again, do you know who lives in those residences
2 2
         at State Route 33, because you talked about
2 3
         depending upon who is, you know, possibly at risk.
2 4
         It changes your decision or your determination on
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what's significant. Can you tell me who lives

8 3 1 there? MR. TYLER: No, I can't. I would say 2 3 that they're public receptors, they could be 4 elderly, they could potentially be sensitive 5 receptors. But I guess what I'd be looking for is more in line something like a hospital or daycare 6 7 center where I had large populations of assuredly people in that condition. 8 MR. PITTARD: What if you had a person 9 1 0 on a respirator living in a house, a senior citizen? 1 1 1 2 MR. TYLER: At the kind of 1 3 concentrations that we would see in a catastrophic 1 4 failure with winds blowing in that direction, it 1 5 really wouldn't matter. Because even if they were adult healthy individuals, they would be in 16 serious trouble. 1 7 18 MR. PITTARD: Okay, so they'd be in more 19 serious trouble --2 0 MR. TYLER: Yes. I estimated, and 2 1 that's where I believe you came up with 1500 ppm, 2 2 that was my estimation. There really wasn't 2 3 modeling to drive it, but you can linearly,

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And I made a rough estimate that 1500

somewhat linearly extrapolate.

2 4

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8 4
         ppm would be the number at those locations.
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 2.
                   MR. PITTARD: Okay, so in your testimony
         at 28 you say that, what is it, 2000 ppm is
 3
 4
         lethal?
 5
                   MR. TYLER: Yes.
                   MR. PITTARD: And this is at 1500 ppm?
6
7
                   MR. TYLER: That's correct.
8
                   MR. PITTARD: At a residence, and you
         don't know if they're a sensitive subgroup?
9
1 0
                   MR. TYLER: What I'm saying is at 1500
         ppm even if they were healthy they'd be in serious
1 1
1 2
         trouble. The IDLH level is 300 ppm. And 300 ppm,
1 3
         immediately dangerous to life and health.
1 4
                   So in other words that's a level where
1 5
         in an industrial setting you would not allow a
         person to enter an area with a concentration
16
1 7
         without self-contained breathing apparatus.
18
                   So that gives you an idea of -- and I'm
19
         not arguing that. In the case of a worst case
         release with F stability, with winds directly
2 0
2 1
         toward the residence, there would be serious
2 2
         consequences to anyone in that immediate area.
2 3
                   MR. PITTARD: And those persons didn't
2 4
         participate in the process?
```

MR. TYLER: I've seen --

8 5 1 MR. PITTARD: You didn't hear from them 2 or do you know if they were notified? MR. TYLER: I don't know if they were 3 4 notified. 5 MR. PITTARD: Do you think, you know, that like professionals who do risk analysis like 6 7 you do, have sometimes a very different perception 8 of what a risk is compared to the person who might actually be exposed to a release? Had people 9 participated and expressed their concern, would 1 0 you have come to any different conclusion than you 1 1 1 2 came to? 1 3 MR. TYLER: I would have considered any 1 4 comments they made. I don't really believe I 1 5 would have come to a different conclusion because my belief is that the plausibility of occurrence 16 1 7 of this level of an accident is just not reasonable. It's similar to being struck by 18 19 lightning. So it's just not reasonable to assume 2 0 it's going to occur. 2 1 MR. PITTARD: But people do get struck 2 2 by lightning. 2 3 MR. TYLER: But people do, that's 2 4 correct. And they may take it in a much

different --

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plausible, these witnesses used a very specific
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 3
         definition of a plausible release. So when you
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         say it's not plausible are you really saying it's
 5
         not probable versus implausible?
                   MR. TYLER: Basically I would tie that
6
7
         statement directly to what I use a sa de minimis
8
         criteria for risk, or for probability of
         occurrence, which is one in a million.
9
1 0
                   Below one in a million the risk, it's so
         small that I have to consider it implausible or
1 1
1 2
         universally insignificant.
1 3
                   MR. PITTARD: So ultimately the decision
1 4
         is really made on the probability of the upset or
1 5
         the failure of the vessel, is that right, where
```

MR. PITTARD: Yes. And when you say

other side didn't really matter?

MR. TYLER: I think there are gradations here. Keep in mind that we looked at other scenarios. Generally what happens, and if you look at the record of releases and tank failures and other types of accidental releases, what you find is huge consequences result from assuming catastrophic failure of the tank. However, that's a very low probability.

that led you to de minimis that's so low, that the

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         off a hose and having the excess flow valve fail.
         That's exactly consistent with the modeling that
 3
 4
         was done. And that's consistent with the reality
 5
         of what really happens.
                   So what I guess I'm saying is there are
6
7
         other scenarios. Had there been people closer
         where those other more likely scenarios were
8
         brought into question, risk to the public, then I
9
         very well may have made a different conclusion.
1 0
11
                   MR. PITTARD: Good, thank you.
1 2
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Mr. Fay.
1 3
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Mr. Tyler, did you
1 4
         review the applicant's analysis?
15
                   MR. TYLER: Yes, I did.
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: And did you agree
16
1 7
         with the analysis they provided and with their
         calculation of risk and consequences?
18
19
                   MR. TYLER: Yes, they provided a
2 0
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Lower consequences result from shearing

discussion of the modeling they used. They used
very conservative assumptions, those that are
recommended by the Environmental Protection
Agency. They used a denser-than-air model which
is appropriate for this type of release, because,
in fact, when you release anhydrous ammonia

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1 usually what you end up with is a jet type
2 release, much like an aerosol can.

And what happens is those little aerosol fragments autorefrigerate, and the plume and the surrounding air become denser. And as a result of that, the plume does what's called slumping. And it goes directly to the ground.

They used a model that reflects all of those types of phenomena. They assumed virtually no winds, and very high atmospheric stability, which are almost an oxymoron. They don't -- that's very difficult to -- there's very few circumstances where that occurs.

So, yes, I do agree with the modeling approach they took and the results that they obtained.

HEARING OFFICER FAY: And in the worse case analysis that you used, did you also make the assumptions -- I heard one of the witnesses say it's essentially thermodynamically impossible, that is for the off-gassing to occur in ten minutes, and in the context of a catastrophic failure, because of the secondary containment could not really --

MR. TYLER: What really happens, in my

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opinion, is actually the two failures that have occurred that all these statistics are based on, were weld failures, were caused by what would be now considered inappropriate under code, but at the time wasn't recognized, were caused by brittle fracture on the end bells of the tank. And in fact, most of the contents did go out.

when you have a situation like that where you have a large hole in the tank, none of it may end up in the containment, because of the driving force -- keep in mind, the tank's at 200 psi. When you open a hole in it, you have a considerable driving force, you have material expelled from the tank at high rates and high velocities.

So, under those circumstances it's not necessarily 100 percent likely that the material is just going to drop into the space. And that's part of the reason that there's differences between what staff does on aqueous ammonia, where we have catchment basins outside, is because in the case of anhydrous ammonia, they won't do a whole lot of good, anyway, because of how the releases actually occur.

25 HEARING OFFICER FAY: And what were the

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primary factors for you not recommending the use of aqueous ammonia as a mitigation in this case?

MR. TYLER: The residences are a very large distance away; the prevailing meteorology suggests that virtually the conditions that would result in significant impacts are highly improbable.

Furthermore, the tank failure scenario that's being postulated is, in my opinion, very very low, to the point of almost being implausible in and of itself.

I would point out also that the statistics are based on vessels in ages ranging back in time. The two failures that have occurred that were used to drive most of these statistics, the causes of those failures are now reflected in the code.

You have to do pre-weld heat treating.

You have to do post-weld heat treating. If you cold-form an end on a tank you have to anneal it.

And so, what I'm saying is that the programs and the codes that are in existence that apply to this tank -- furthermore, none of them were designed to seismic 4 standards, which significantly increases the strength of the structures and potentially the

9 1 tank, as well. 1 2. So there are a lot of factors that bring me to the conclusion that the one times ten to the 3 4 negative 5th risk of that type of failure is, in 5 fact, clearly an upper bound estimate. And, in fact, there have been no failures of ASME vessels. 6 The other point I think that merits 7 consideration is that in this country adherence to 8 the ASME pressure vessel code is statutory. In 9 1 0 the UK and the other places where these accidents occurred, it's voluntary. There's a major 1 1 1 2 difference between those two circumstances. 1 3 And like I said, we've had no failures 1 4 of vessels that are built to the standards that 1 5 this vessel would be built to. HEARING OFFICER FAY: Thank you. 16 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Thank you very 1 7 18 much. 19 MR. GALATI: I just have one follow-up question based on something the Committee raised. 2 0 2 1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2 2 BY MR. GALATI: 2 3 Q Based on the low probability that the

time, if you had modeled the meteorological

meteorological conditions would exist at the same

2 4

9 2 1 conditions that you could estimate that could 2 exist at the same time, such as something other than class F stability, do you think you would 3 4 come up with less than a one in a million 5 probability of occurrence? 6 I'm not sure. I know I would come up with much lower potential consequences. And I 7 think that's probably the more important aspect of 8 it. As soon as you go to D stability or C 9 1 0 stability, and wind speeds of 5 or 10 miles an hour, which are probably more consistent with 1 1 1 2 something that might occur in the direction that 1 3 we're talking about, that would substantially 1 4 increase the amount of dispersion that occurred, 1 5 and considerably reduce the downwind concentrations, thus impacts. 16 1 7 MR. GALATI: Thank you, no further 18 questions. 19 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: All right, now we'll pick up where I left off, and move to land 2 0 2 1 use. 2 2 (Laughter.) 2 3 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Any redirect? 2 4 MS. HOLMES: I have no redirect, except

that I believe I only moved portions of exhibit 23

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         into the record. I'd like to make sure that
 2.
         exhibits 30 and 31 trail along with that.
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Any objection? So
 3
 4
         moved at this time.
 5
                         (The above-referenced documents,
 6
                         previously marked CEC Staff
7
                         exhibits 30 and 31, were received
                         in evidence.)
8
                   MS. HOLMES: Hearing Officer Fay, could
9
         we take a bit of a break before we move to land
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         use?
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                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Ten minutes?
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                   MS. HOLMES: That would be fine. I'd
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         also like to request that I believe the only issue
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         of concern with respect to land use is also the
         only issue of concern with respect to visual. It
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         might be easier to have the two witnesses testify
1 7
18
         together.
19
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Just do it
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         together? Fine.
2 1
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: That would be
2 2
         fine, we can swear them both at the same time so
2 3
         either could answer.
2 4
                   (Brief recess.)
2 5
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: The best part
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1 of this is that we get to combine land use with visual, and so with that, having said that, would 3 it be easier on this topic to let staff open it? 4 MS. HOLMES: I think that might be. If the applicant is agreeable I think that might be. 5 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay, it seems 6 7 to me that -- so let's break precedent here, turn 8 to Ms. Holmes. 9 MS. HOLMES: Thank you very much. Staff 1 0 has two witnesses today. Visual resources expert is Gary Walker and land use witness is Amanda 1 1 1 2 Stennick. They both need to be sworn. 1 3 Whereupon, 1 4 GARY WALKER and AMANDA STENNICK 1 5 were called as witnesses herein and after first being duly sworn, were examined and testified as 16 1 7

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follows:

MS. HOLMES: What I'd like to do, Mr.

Fay, is have them testify separately for each of their sections, and handle the section that addresses the site plan, the landscape plan, as it's referred to, at the end as a panel if that's acceptable to the Hearing Officer and the parties.

HEARING OFFICER FAY: After both topics have been covered. Do you have witnesses for

9 5 1 these topics? 2. MR. GRATTAN: We have witnesses who 3 prepared the land use and visual sections, yes. 4 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Okay, what I'd like to do is if we can, with the exception of 5 that one condition on site mitigation, if we could 6 7 take land use first, and then the applicant's 8 witness, and then go to visual and the applicant's 9 testimony. And then we'll come back and visit that 1 0 1 1 one condition that crosses over just for the sake 1 2 of keeping the transcript orderly by topic. MS. HOLMES: That's fine. Staff has no 1 3 1 4 cross-examination for either of their two 1 5 witnesses. 16 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Okay. 1 7 MR. GRATTAN: And that's perfectly acceptable and we'll put our witnesses on as 18 19 panel. 2 0 MS. HOLMES: All right, we'll start with 2 1 land use, then. 2 2 DIRECT EXAMINATION 2 3 BY MS. HOLMES: 2 4 Ms. Stennick, did you prepare the land

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use section of exhibit 23, which is the final

9 6 1 staff assessment? 2. Yes, I did. 3 And was a statement of your 4 qualifications included in exhibit 23? 5 Yes. 6 Do you have any corrections to your 7 testimony at this time? Yes, I have one minor correction on page 8 73, under the paragraph protocol, the next 9 1 0 paragraph, it should state verification. 1 1 So we should replace the word protocol 1 2 with the word verification? 1 3 A No. The paragraph immediately following 1 4 the paragraph that begins protocol should have the 1 5 word verification off to the side, just as protocol is off to the side on the previous 16 1 7 paragraph. 18 Q Thank you. Does that complete your 19 changes? 2 0 No. The first sentence, the second 2 1 clause, the project owner shall submit the proposed site plan and, add site plan and. 2 2 2 3 Between proposed and landscape? 2 4 Yes.

Does that complete your corrections?

```
9 7
1
              Α
                   Yes, it does.
 2.
                   And with those corrections, are the
         facts contained in your testimony true and
 3
 4
         correct?
 5
              Α
                   Yes, they are.
                   And do the opinions contained in your
 6
 7
         testimony represent your best professional
8
         judgment?
                   Yes, they do.
9
                    MS. HOLMES: And at this point I guess
1 0
         what I'd like to do is to move the land use
1 1
1 2
         portion of exhibit 23 into the record and make Ms.
1 3
         Stennick available for cross-examination on all
1 4
         areas of land use except the site plan.
                    HEARING OFFICER FAY: Any objection to
1 5
         receiving the land use testimony?
16
1 7
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Counsel, do you
18
         have any objection to receiving that testimony?
19
                    HEARING OFFICER FAY: Into evidence?
2 0
                    MR. GRATTAN: No objection.
2 1
                    HEARING OFFICER FAY: All right, that's
2 2
         moved into evidence at this point.
2 3
                         (The above-referenced document,
2 4
                         previously marked Applicant exhibit
2 5
                         23, section, was received in
```

evidence.)

98 1 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Ms. Poole? 2. MS. POOLE: No objection. 3 HEARING OFFICER FAY: And, Mr. Grattan, 4 you have no cross-examination? 5 MR. GRATTAN: I have no crossexamination. 6 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Okay. Why don't 7 we -- do you have any questions, Committee. 8 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: No, I really 9 don't. This one -- are there intervenors, other 1 0 than Ms. Poole, have questions? No. 1 1 1 2 Okay, then it seems to me that having 1 3 Mr. Walker come up next is -- I thought we were 1 4 going to get both topics up at the same time. 1 5 MR. GRATTAN: What I'd like to do is let staff put on each of its witnesses, let me defer 16 cross-examination, if that's --1 7 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I assumed that 18 19 that's the way it was going to happen. I'm sorry 2 0 for making that assumption. I just assumed that 2 1 since we were combining these, we'd get both areas 2 2 of testimony up, and then as it was all one woven 2 3 set of issues, then we would allow cross-

PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION (916) 362-2345

MR. GRATTAN: I'd pose the question to

examination --

2 4

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9 9
1
         the panel. I'm sorry.
 2.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- or questions
 3
         on both. And, frankly, it seems to me in this
 4
         case what witness's stuff mixes pretty well with
 5
         Amanda's, I mean not very controversy.
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: That's what you'd
6
         like to do with --
7
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Is that okay?
8
9
                   (Discussion off the record.)
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Well, wait,
1 0
         wait, Mr. Fay is making a point to me, just so
1 1
1 2
         everyone knows what we whispering about here, not
1 3
         about the money he owes me.
1 4
                   (Laughter.)
1 5
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: You keep bringing
16
         that up.
1 7
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: But that --
18
         till I get paid.
19
                   (Laughter.)
2 0
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: That, in fact,
2 1
         it's going to make the record easier if we don't
2 2
         do it the way I'm suggesting, and so I think I'm
2 3
         going to bow to experience and wisdom on this,
2 4
         and, Mr. Grattan, I'll overrule and ask if you'd
2 5
         bring your questions up. I stand corrected.
```

```
1 0 0
1
                   MR. GRATTAN: Certainly.
 2.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Day for
 3
         apologies.
 4
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: If I may clarify,
         with the exception of the condition in question
 5
         regarding the landscaping mitigation.
6
7
                   MS. HOLMES: All right, so Ms. Stennick
         is now available for cross-examination on any land
8
         use topic except the site plan?
9
1 0
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Right.
11
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Mr. Grattan, any
1 2
         questions?
                   MR. GRATTAN: Yes, I do.
1 3
1 4
                   Good afternoon. I guess it's still
1 5
         afternoon. I have no questions except for --
16
                   (Laughter.)
1 7
                   MR. GRATTAN: I have no questions on the
18
         analysis, thank you, counsel.
19
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: And, Ms. Poole, I
2 0
         think you said no questions?
2 1
                   MS. POOLE: No questions.
2 2
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Okay, I just have
2 3
        a few.
2 4
                              EXAMINATION
2 5
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Ms. Stennick,
```

101 1 could you just summarize for us, as I understand 2. your testimony, you found that even though we're looking at the La Paloma, Sunrise and Elk Hill 3 4 cases coming into this area at about the same 5 time, you did not find that they would cause a cumulative impact in a land use area. 6 7 And what are the major factors that caused you to make that finding? 8 MS. STENNICK: Conversion of 9 agricultural land to nonagricultural uses, and 1 0 significant change in land use patterns. 1 1 1 2 HEARING OFFICER FAY: So the projects to 1 3 not convert agricultural land? 1 4 MS. STENNICK: That's correct. There's 1 5 a very very minor amount of ag land that's going to be lost. I think it's .003 acres, and that's 16 for construction of the transmission lines. 1 7 18 HEARING OFFICER FAY: And also the 19 projects are not consistent with local land uses, 2 0 is that correct? 2 1 MS. STENNICK: They are not consistent? 2 2 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Is that what you 2 3 were saying? 2 4 MS. STENNICK: No. I didn't say that.

PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION (916) 362-2345

HEARING OFFICER FAY: Oh, I thought you

1 mentioned two conditions. One is that the 2. projects do not remove or convert significant amounts of agricultural land --

4 MS. STENNICK: Oh, I'm sorry, yes.

5 HEARING OFFICER FAY: -- and then the

other factor is in terms of compatibility --6

7 MS. STENNICK: The other factor is that

the projects would cause a change in land use

patterns, which they do not.

1 0 HEARING OFFICER FAY: They do not, okay.

Thank you. And is it your understanding that the 1 1

applicant has secured rights-of-way for the

1 3 transmission route?

decided.

3

8

9

1 2

2 0

2 1

2 2

2 3

2 4

2 5

1 4 MS. STENNICK: At this time I'm basing 1 5 my information on what was provided to me in the 16 AFC regarding rights-of-way. I believe the 1 7 applicant was negotiating -- is in the process of 18 negotiating rights-of-way with adjacent land use 19 owners based on the final transmission route

> HEARING OFFICER FAY: And can you give us a sense of what's involved in mitigation number 5, removal of all obstruction on the right-of-way. In fact, are there many obstructions there to be removed? Is this a significant alteration of the

1 0 3 land? 1 2. MS. STENNICK: No, it would not be a significant alteration. 3 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Okay. Thank you, 4 5 that's all I have. 6 Anything further? 7 Mr. Grattan, why don't you call your witness on land use. 8 9 MR. GRATTAN: Thank you. We'd like to call Sheri Smith. 1 0 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Would you please 1 1 1 2 swear the witness. 1 3 Whereupon, 1 4 SHERI JODI SMITH 15 was called as a witness herein and after first being duly sworn, was examined and testified as 16 1 7 follows: 18 DIRECT EXAMINATION 19 BY MR. GRATTAN: 2 0 Q Could you give us your name, please, for 2 1 the record. 2 2 Yes, Sheri J. Smith. 2 3 And they call you Jodi Smith, is that 2 4 correct? 2 5 A Jodi Smith, correct.

1 0 4 1 0 And have you prepared previously 2. submitted testimony in this case? 3 Yes. Α 4 And that was on the land use section? 5 Yes, that's correct. Thank you. Are you sponsoring any 6 7 exhibits at the hearing? Yes, I am. 8 9 Can you tell us what they are? Yes, in addition to the land use 1 0 testimony, I'm sponsoring exhibit 1, the AFC 1 1 1 2 revisions --PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Excuse me, 1 3 1 4 could you just kind of angle a little bit more 1 5 this way so it would make it easier for us to hear you? 16 1 7 MS. SMITH: Certainly. 18 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Mr. Grattan's 19 probably already heard this. 2 0 MS. SMITH: Okay. Again, exhibit 1, AFC 2 1 and revisions section 8.4 and appendix E, exhibit 2, transmission supplement 2, section 3.4, exhibit 2 2 2 3 4, appendix B, errata to transmission supplement 2 2 4 and Sunrise comments on the PSA; exhibit 5,

responses to CEC data requests, responses 38

2. 14, 1999 workshop, revisions to zoning and 3 existing land use maps; exhibit 7, Sunrise 4 comments on the PSA, pages 34 to 38; and exhibit 5 19, notice of decision in the Sunrise lot line adjustment 2999 Kern County. 6 BY MR. GRATTAN: 7 8 And the testimony you have given, can you affirm that under oath today? 9 1 0 Yes. 1 1 Good. And do you have any corrections or modifications to that testimony? 1 2 1 3 No, I don't. Α 1 4 Q Could you please summarize your

through 40, and CEC Staff questions at the June

1 0 5

1

1 5

testimony?

Yes. I reviewed the project description 16 and the transmission line corridor and the 1 7 applicable federal, state and local laws, 18 19 ordinances, regulations and standards, the LORS. 2 0 Applicable standards include the Kern 2 1 County ordinances and general plan, and the 2 2 Federal Land Policy and Management Act. 2 3 I concluded that the project and the 2 4 indirect impacts and its contribution to 2 5 cumulative impacts would be consistent with the

106

11

1 LORS affecting land use.

2. I reviewed the final staff assessment and the proposed conditions of certification, and 3 4 I agree with the basic provisions of the conditions of certification and the final staff 5 assessment, with the exception that I believe that 6 7 a provision should be allowed to allow the applicant to provide off-site landscaping as a 8 substitute for the on-site landscaping should Kern 9 1 0 County agree with that.

Q Does the conclude your testimony?

12 A Yes.

MR. GRATTAN: The witness is --

14 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I just have a

15 question on that.

16 EXAMINATION

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: We had a 1 7 comment that came up during the initial site visit 18 19 concerning the lighting in Derby Acres. And it 2 0 seemed to me that just in terms of the quality of 2 1 the, although that's not on-site, but it's a 2 2 community that's in an area that's adjacent to, 2 3 and clearly, if we used the word community as 2 4 largely and as broadly as we possibly could, I 2 5 think we would find ourselves including Derby

1 0 7 1 Acres in our sense of definition. 2. In your opinion does the inclusion of lights as an improvement for that community find 3 4 an appropriate niche? Lighting. 5 MS. SMITH: Appropriate niche, I'm not sure --6 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Well, in the 7 8 analysis --MS. SMITH: -- what you're asking. 9 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- in terms of 1 0 what might be considered landscape improvements. 1 1 1 2 MS. SMITH: Under the Kern County 1 3 ordinance I don't recall seeing an express --1 4 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Yeah, that's 1 5 not quite -- let me see if I can rephrase the 16 question. 1 7 I quess I'm asking you in your professional capacity if there were a condition, 18 19 for instance, that said the community ought to be improved by landscaping, and I use the term 2 0 2 1 landscaping -- large, and I have in mind that 2 2 without trying to be pejorative, and I'm really 2 3 not, the community is impoverished. I mean it's

PETERS SHORTHAND REPORTING CORPORATION (916) 362-2345

improvements. And I recall that one of the

not -- it lacks many amenities and many

2 4

108 1 statements that someone made at the public hearing 2. was if they could have anything they wanted, they weren't worried about the plant so much as they 3 4 were about street lighting. 5 It seemed to me kind of an interesting and really pragmatic sort of thing to ask for. 6 7 And so when I was reading the landscape section I was asking myself, well, are we really just 8 talking about the plant, or are we talking about 9 1 0 the community-at-large. 11 And if landscaping is an issue and the 1 2 community is defined in a larger sense, does the 1 3 concept of landscape improvements, for instance a 1 4 park or beautification, extend out to the 1 5 surrounding community. 16 So I'm asking you that in your 1 7 professional capacity. 18 MS. SMITH: Yes, I think it certainly 19 Any type of community improvement that are 2 0 not necessarily limited to the specific site,

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay, then, Mr.

itself, would be considered landscaping.

23 Grattan, your client --

2 1

24 MR. GRATTAN: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- I assume,

```
109
1
         considers themselves part of a broader community
 2.
         here?
 3
                   MR. GRATTAN: My client certainly does,
 4
         and just whispered in my ear that we'd be more
 5
         than willing to do that if the law doesn't provide
         us the --
6
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I understand.
7
8
                   MR. GRATTAN: -- discretion to do
9
         that --
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: And I'm not
1 0
         here to try and create a condition. I'm really
1 1
1 2
         just asking questions and I'm trying to imagine,
1 3
         in the end, what do we gain, and maybe
1 4
         considerable by applying landscape standards, such
1 5
         as the one your consultant was talking about, that
16
         might apply to the plant. Considerable.
1 7
                   Does that do us in the community, you
         know, the best good, and so I'm just asking the
18
19
         question and I'll turn back to my staff,
2 0
         Commission Staff -- that wall, sorry, can't
2 1
         remember anybody's last name and I have to have
2 2
         the wall in front of us --
2 3
                   (Laughter.)
2 4
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: So, this is not
2 5
         blackmail time, this is just trying to understand
```

```
1 1 0
1
         what it is that we do when we site something, to
 2.
         put it in context. That's all. So, you've
         answered my question. I appreciate it very much.
 3
 4
         And, Mr. Grattan, you have, as well.
 5
                   Let me turn to my colleague. Dr. Rohy,
         do you have any questions?
6
7
                   VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: I have no
         questions, but I was very attentive to your line
8
         of reasoning there, and supportive of it.
9
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: With that, Ms.
1 0
1 1
         Holmes --
1 2
                   MS. HOLMES: I have no --
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I'm sorry, got
1 3
1 4
         to move -- I have to move it into --
1 5
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Just a couple
16
         questions.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Before Mr. Fay
1 7
         asks his questions, don't I have to move --
18
19
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Yes, we do. Mr.
         Grattan has --
2 0
                   MR. GRATTAN: Yes, we do. I would like
2 1
2 2
         to move the exhibits --
2 3
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Any objection?
2 4
                   MR. GRATTAN: -- which Ms. Smith has
```

cited into evidence.

```
111
1
                    HEARING OFFICER FAY: So moved, the
 2
         testimony and the exhibits identified by the
 3
         witness.
 4
                         (The above-referenced documents,
 5
                         previously marked Applicant
                         exhibits 1, 8.4 and appendix E; 2,
 6
 7
                         3.4; 4,B; 5; 7; and 19, were
                         received in evidence.)
8
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: And you have a
9
1 0
         clarifying question?
1 1
                              EXAMINATION
1 2
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Well, I wanted to
1 3
         ask, Ms. Smith, are you aware of whether the
1 4
         right-of-way has been secured along the
1 5
         transmission route?
                   MS. SMITH: I'm not aware whether or not
16
         they've been secured. My understanding was that
1 7
18
         they were under negotiation, and pending a
19
         decision on the final selection of the
2 0
         transmission loop they would be finalized at a
2 1
         point subsequent to that.
2 2
                    HEARING OFFICER FAY: Mr. Grattan, can
2 3
         you help us? Is that -- what's the timeframe on
2 4
         this?
2 5
                    MR. GRATTAN: I can have Paul Dinkel
```

1 1 0	
1 1 2	
1	from Sunrise Cogeneration sworn in and he can
2	testify as to the status of the acquisition.
3	PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Paul's already
4	sworn.
5	MR. GRATTAN: Paul's already sworn.
6	That's right, he was sworn on the project
7	description.
8	HEARING OFFICER FAY: Thank you, Mr.
9	Dinkel, for helping us here. And remind you
1 0	you're still under oath.
1 1	Whereupon,
1 2	PAUL DINKEL
1 3	was recalled as a witness herein, and having been
1 4	previously duly sworn, was examined and testified
1 5	further as follows:
1 6	EXAMINATION
1 7	MR. DINKEL: As far as the right-of-way
18	easements, we have submitted agreements to all the
1 9	land owners. This includes the oil field
2 0	operators and private landowners.
2 1	And we are close to finalizing about
2 2	two-thirds of those right-of-way agreements. The
2 3	rest are private landowners that we're in
2 4	discussions with right now.
2 5	HEARING OFFICER FAY: And what is your

```
1 1 3
1
        timeframe --
 2.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Can I just
         follow on that for a second? Help me with under
 3
 4
         discussion. Does that mean that they have an
         offer in front of them?
 5
                   MR. DINKEL: Yes, they have offer in
6
         front of them, and --
7
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: So it's not as
8
         though you're still trying to find the owner of
9
         parcel X --
1 0
1 1
                   MR. DINKEL: No, no.
1 2
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- and see if
1 3
         you can have a discussion with them?
1 4
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: We've located
1 5
         all of them. We've submitted agreements to all of
         them with a certain offer.
16
1 7
                   So, we're just finalizing those
18
         agreements.
19
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay.
2 0
                         EXAMINATION - resumed
2 1
                    HEARING OFFICER FAY: And, Ms. Smith,
2 2
         I'm afraid I just didn't hear your comment
2 3
         regarding the staff testimony regarding off-site
2 4
         or on-site landscaping.
2 5
                   Did you say you agreed with the
```

```
1 1 4
1
        flexibility that you found, or --
 2.
                   MS. SMITH: Yes, I definitely agree with
 3
         the --
 4
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: So, you're
         comfortable --
 5
 6
                   MS. SMITH: -- flexibility.
 7
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: -- with the staff
8
        conditions on land use as --
9
                   MR. GRATTAN: No.
                   MS. SMITH: No, that's not included
1 0
         currently in the condition 1, land use condition
1 1
1 2
         1. It doesn't provide for that sort of
1 3
        flexibility.
1 4
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Thank you.
1 5
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay, then with
         that, let me turn back to Ms. Holmes.
16
1 7
                   MS. HOLMES: I have no cross-examination
18
         of this witness.
19
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay. Ms.
2 0
        Poole?
2 1
                   MS. POOLE: No cross.
2 2
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Any other
2 3
        intervenors in the room with cross? All right.
2 4
                   With that, I think --
2 5
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Any redirect,
```

115	
1	Mr. Grattan?
2	MR. GRATTAN: No. I have no redirect
3	until we're ready to talk as a panel.
4	HEARING OFFICER FAY: Okay, all right.
5	PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay.
6	HEARING OFFICER FAY: Anxiously getting
7	towards that.
8	PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: All right, here
9	we go. We're coming closer. Ms. Holmes.
1 0	MS. HOLMES: I thank you. I believe
11	that the visual witness was sworn.
1 2	Whereupon,
1 3	GARY WALKER
1 4	was recalled as a witness herein, and having been
1 5	previously duly sworn, was examined and testified
1 6	further as follows:
1 7	DIRECT EXAMINATION
18	BY MS. HOLMES:
1 9	Q Mr. Walker, did you prepare the visual
2 0	resources portion of exhibit 23, which is the
2 1	final staff assessment?
2 2	A Yes.
2 3	Q And is a statement of your
2 4	qualifications also included in exhibit 23?
2 5	A Yes.

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116
                   Do you have any changes or corrections
1
              0
 2
         to your testimony today?
 3
                  One change. Page 143, the fourth line
 4
         from the bottom, middle of the line, the word
 5
         showing should be show.
6
                   Does that conclude your corrections?
7
                   Yes.
                   And with that correction, are the facts
8
         contained in your testimony true and correct to
9
         the best of your knowledge?
1 0
11
              Α
                   Yes.
1 2
                   And do the opinions contained in your
1 3
         testimony represent your best professional
1 4
         judgment?
1 5
              A
                   Yes.
16
                   MS. HOLMES: Okay, with that I would
         like to move the visual resources portion of
1 7
18
         exhibit 23 into the record, and make Mr. Walker
19
         available for cross-examination on every subject
2 0
         except the site plan.
2 1
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Any objection?
2 2
                   MR. GRATTAN: No objection.
2 3
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: So moved.
2 4
         //
```

2 5

//

```
1 1 7
1
                        (The above-referenced document,
 2.
                         previously marked CEC Staff exhibit
                         23, section, was received in
 3
 4
                         evidence.)
 5
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Mr. Grattan. I'm
 6
         sorry.
 7
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Questions?
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Cross-examination
8
         of the staff's visual resource witness.
9
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: On everything
1 0
1 1
         except the site plan.
1 2
                   MR. GRATTAN: I presume I'm embargoed
         from discussion the condition with the site plan,
1 3
1 4
         so I have no questions. I have no questions.
1 5
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Okay.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Narrowing the
16
1 7
         list.
18
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Ms. Poole, any
19
         questions of Mr. Walker?
2 0
                   MS. POOLE: No questions.
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Okay.
2 1
2 2
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: No, I have
2 3
         none.
                   MS. HOLMES: What I'd like to do now
2 4
2 5
         then, if it's acceptable to the Committee, --
```

```
1 1 8
1
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Well, --
 2.
                   MS. HOLMES: I'm sorry --
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: -- I've got a few
 3
 4
         questions.
 5
                   MS. HOLMES: I'm sorry.
                              EXAMINATION
 6
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: The requirements,
7
8
         I guess we can get to that when we get to -- what
         about your day sequence in submitting things on
9
         condition VIS4?
1 0
                   And, Mr. Walker, tell me if this is
1 1
1 2
         going to be addressed when we deal with -- it is?
1 3
         All right, okay, I'll withdraw that question then.
1 4
         We'll just take care of all this when we --
1 5
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Back to you,
         Ms. Holmes.
16
1 7
                   MS. HOLMES: Does the witness have a
         different issue? Does the applicant have a
18
19
         different witness for visual?
2 0
                   MR. GRATTAN: Yes, I do. Yes, I do.
2 1
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Could you call
2 2
         that witness, please?
                   MR. GRATTAN: Yes, I'd like to bring Mr.
2 3
2 4
         Christopher Elliott to the stand, please.
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Could you please
2 5
```

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119
1
         swear the witness.
 2
         Whereupon,
 3
                          CHRISTOPHER ELLIOTT
 4
         was called as a witness herein, and after first
 5
         having been duly sworn, was examined and testified
         as follows:
6
7
                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
         BY MR. GRATTAN:
8
                  Could you please give your name, address
9
1 0
         and current employment.
1 1
              A Chris Elliott, 2417 I Street,
1 2
         Sacramento. I work with Jones & Stokes Associates
1 3
         in Sacramento.
1 4
              Q And have you prepared and previously
1 5
         submitted written testimony in this AFC
16
         proceeding?
1 7
                  Yes, I have.
18
                   And what testimony was that?
19
                   The visual resources section.
2 0
                   Are you sponsoring any exhibits in this
2 1
         hearing?
                   Yes, I am. I addition to my testimony
2 2
2 3
         on visual resources, exhibit 1, AFC and revisions,
2 4
         section 8.11; exhibit 2, transmission supplement
2 5
         2, section 3.11; exhibit 5, responses to CEC data
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1 2 0
1
         requests, responses 69 through 84, number 104 and
 2.
         105; and exhibit 7, Sunrise Comments on PSA, pages
         50 through 55.
 3
 4
              Q Very good. Can you affirm that
 5
         testimony under oath today?
 6
                   Yes.
              Α
 7
                    And do you have any corrections or
8
         modifications to your previously submitted
         testimony?
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1 0
              Α
                   N \circ .
11
                   And could you summarize your testimony?
1 2
                   Yes. I reviewed the likely visual
1 3
         impacts of the Sunrise Cogeneration Project in
1 4
         terms of construction impacts for visual
1 5
         resources, as well as operation, for direct,
         indirect and cumulative effects. And found there
16
1 7
         to be no significant adverse impacts.
18
                    And, in addition, I am in agreement with
19
         the staff's conditions of certification with the
2 0
         exception of Visual 4 which we will be getting to,
2 1
         I assume.
2 2
                  Okay, thank you. That concludes your
2 3
         testimony?
2 4
              Α
                   Yes.
2 5
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Questions,
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1 2 1
1
         Ms. Holmes?
 2.
                   MS. HOLMES: I have no cross-
 3
         examination.
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: And I assume you
 4
         wish to move that into the record?
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 6
                   MR. GRATTAN: Yes, you assume correctly,
         Mr. Hearing Officer, we would --
 7
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: Without objection,
8
         so moved.
1 0
                         (The above-referenced documents,
11
                         previously marked Applicant
1 2
                         exhibits 1, 8.11; 2, 3.11; 5; and
1 3
                         7, were received in evidence.)
1 4
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Ms. Poole?
1 5
                   MS. POOLE: No questions.
16
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: None? Okay.
1 7
                   Showtime.
18
                   (Laughter.)
19
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Here we go.
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                   MS. HOLMES: Thank you, I'll just
2 1
         hopefully get this over with fairly quickly.
2 2
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: You mean with
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         all that anticipation --
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                   MS. HOLMES: After all this, yes, all
2 5
         the anticipation --
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1 2 2	
1	MR. GRATTAN: The table is set, counsel.
2	(Laughter.)
3	PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Oh, bad phrase.
4	Whereupon,
5	GARY WALKER and AMANDA STENNICK
6	were recalled as witnesses herein, and having been
7	previously duly sworn, were examined and testified
8	further as follows:
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION
1 0	MS. HOLMES: Mr. Walker and Ms.
11	Stennick, could you please explain the
1 2	relationship between Land Use 1 and Visual 4,
1 3	specifically paying attention to the questions of
1 4	the sequencing of submission of documents, and the
1 5	availability of off-site landscaping as a
1 6	mitigation option?
1 7	MS. STENNICK: Well, land use 1 requires
1 8	the applicant to submit a site plan of which the
1 9	landscaping plan is, shall we say, a subcomponent
2 0	of the site plant.
2 1	And the verification is that 60 days
2 2	prior to any ground disturbance related to
2 3	construction that the project owner submit the
2 4	site plan and landscape plan and a copy of the

letter of comment from Kern County Planning

123
1 Director, any required revisions to that plan,

within 30 days of -- the applicant has 30 days to

notify the Energy Commission Compliance Project

4 Manager.

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MS. HOLMES: So is it your contention
that your condition precludes the off-site
mitigation proposal that is accommodated in the

visual condition of certification 4?

9 MS. STENNICK: No, it doesn't preclude
10 it. I think land use 1 is written in such a way
11 that it really puts the language for that, if the
12 applicant chose to go to off-site landscaping or
13 off-site mitigation that the language for that
14 would be in the visual condition of approval.

MS. HOLMES: So, your condition of certification would not preclude off-site mitigation if it were submitted in compliance with the terms of visual 4?

MS. STENNICK: Correct, and also it has to be in compliance with the County's requirements for landscaping. In other words, if the applicant wants to go to off-site landscaping as mitigation, it has to be -- the landscaping plan has to be approved by the County.

MS. HOLMES: Thank you, --

1 2 4 1 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I'm sorry, Amanda, could you just say the last sentence 3 again? 4 MS. STENNICK: The landscaping plan has to be approved by Kern County. 5 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: What part of 6 Kern County approves that, the planning --7 MS. STENNICK: It's the planning 8 9 department. PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: The planning 1 0 1 1 department or planning commission? 1 2 MS. STENNICK: Well, it would be approved by the director of planning, so it would 1 3 1 4 be the commission. PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay, thanks. 1 5 MS. HOLMES: And, Mr. Walker, is it your 16 belief that the timing of submission of the 1 7 18 landscaping requirements in your condition, visual 19 4, is consistent with that in Ms. Stennick's in 2 0 land use 1? 2 1 MR. WALKER: Yes, it is, verbatim. 2 2 MS. HOLMES: Thank you. 2 3 MR. WALKER: It was changed from what

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was in the preliminary staff assessment to achieve

that congruity. The applicant has to submit the

2 4

1 2 5 1 site plan at a certain time to comply with land use 1, and the landscape plan is part of the site 3 plan. Then that seems appropriate to submit in 4 regard to visual 4 at the same time. 5 MS. HOLMES: Thank you. These witnesses are now available for cross-examination with 6 respect to the site plan and landscaping. 8 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Finally. Let me ask first, Mr. Fay has some questions that may 9 clarify things on these. Let me turn to him first 1 0 11 and --1 2 MR. GRATTAN: Always interested in that, 1 3 please. 1 4 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: So let me turn 1 5 to his questions first, we'll get them on the table, come back to the applicant, and then to the 16 intervenors. All right, well, perhaps they will. 1 7 18 EXAMINATION 19 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Now, I understand 2 0 that with this clarification both condition land 2 1 use 1 and condition visual 4 would allow 2 2 unspecified off-site mitigation for land use

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MS. STENNICK: That's correct.

MR. WALKER: It's unspecified at this

and/or visual, is that correct?

2 3

2 4

1 2 6

point, but the plan would have to specify it.

2 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Correct. But,

3 you're comfortable leaving the condition open

4 where the Commission Staff and the Kern County

5 Planning Department had the option of approving

6 the plan?

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7 MR. WALKER: I am because the

8 landscaping plan in this particular case is not

required to reduce a significant visual impact to

a less than significant level.

11 It does reduce the visual impact, and

12 the County Staff specifically wanted on-site

mitigation for that purpose. But since then,

since they've heard about the option of off-site

mitigation, they said they would take it under

advisement if they received such a proposal.

17 Which they have not, yet.

18 HEARING OFFICER FAY: And to just get

some examples, an idea might be either improve

20 landscaping at a school or park, or even like

Commission Moore was addressing, possibly lighting

in a nearby community. That would be within the

range of the type of off-site mitigation that you

24 have in mind?

25 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Larry, before

1 you even answer that --2. MR. WALKER: Garv. 3 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Can't get the 4 first or last names. Okay, I quit. Okay. 5 Mr. Walker, what I was talking about ranged not just from lighting, but also to what I 6 7 thought there was appearing in the documents, and that was park-like facilities or something like 8 that. And wouldn't that qualify, as well? 9 I mean, in other words, if you improved 1 0 the park environment, as it were, around that 1 1 1 2 grange building where we had the meeting, is that 1 3 not an example of something that could be included 1 4 in a landscape plan? 1 5 I didn't want to just leave it with the idea of lighting. 16 MR. WALKER: Yes, in fact that's 1 7 clearly -- there's clearly more of a nexus for 18

1 2 7

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lighting. So, certainly that kind would

definitely be appropriate.

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: And can I just

go one step farther and now I'm imagining that

you're doing the visual analysis of this plant in

the context of the other oil field improvements

that kind of off-site mitigation than there is for

128

that are out there.

2. Not a lot of them have landscaping associated with them. And so in the sense that 3 4 the community benefit is maximized by having 5 landscaping in the traditional sense that we imagine it, trees, play areas or lighting and that 6 7 kind of thing, is it sometimes not more appropriate to locate it in a community setting so 8 it's not -- the effectiveness doesn't dissipate? 9 MR. WALKER: Yes, especially because of 1 0 the substantial distance of the plant from public 1 1 1 2 areas, the mitigation won't be that effective. It 1 3 would reduce the adverse impacts slightly, but it 1 4 wouldn't be that effective and there's not a 1 5 significant impact even without the mitigation. So there is potential for greater 16 1 7 benefit to the area by landscaping somewhere 18 closer to public use. 19 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Thanks. I've 2 0 piggybacked onto one of Gary's questions, so 2 1 I'11 --2 2 HEARING OFFICER FAY: When you say it

wouldn't be that effective, you meant landscaping at the power plant site, itself?

MR. WALKER: At the power plant site.

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2 okay. And is it possible that this sort of 3 approach could actually, since we're dealing with 4 at least three power plants in this general 5 vicinity, could actually have a cumulative benefit? If the mitigation in each case was off 6 7 site, into an area where the population was more 8 concentrated? That there would actually be a cumulative benefit on these --9 1 0 MR. WALKER: Yes. 11 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Okay, good. 1 2 Mr. Grattan, I don't know if that helps move this along, at all, but I'd like to turn to 1 3 1 4 you for cross-examination. 1 5 CROSS-EXAMINATION MR. GRATTAN: And, again, I'm getting 16 old and I don't hear all that well. But if what 1 7 I'm hearing is what would the Commission Staff be 18

HEARING OFFICER FAY: I understand,

MR. GRATTAN: And, again, I'm getting old and I don't hear all that well. But if what I'm hearing is what would the Commission Staff be willing to revise the Commission so that this applicant, and other applicants in the area, could contribute to a fund for off-site beautification to be used at the discretion of Kern County Planning Director, we would be more than supportive of that.

MR. WALKER: Well, that's not exactly

130 1 what I --

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2 MR. GRATTAN: Well, Gary, you have to 3 look at me when you speak, then.

MR. WALKER: Okay.

5 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I'm not sure
6 that's where we were going, either. I mean, I
7 think that, just so my intentions are clear, I
8 would not want to end up with something that was
9 so vague that the Kern County Planning Department
10 could or might not implement it.

I'd rather, if we're going to -- if a condition were ultimately imposed, that everyone agreed on, satisfied the visual and land use concerns, satisfied the contribution needed by the applicant, and benefitted the community-at-large, I'd rather have it defined so that it actually occurred, we knew it was going to occur, we had some metric that we could measure it by.

So, a fund -- now, that does not preclude looking at this and saying we ought not to have a comprehensive plan that future applicants contributed to, as well, and could expand on. I wouldn't want to preclude that. But I'd much rather have something where your landscape consultant devised something that

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1
         worked. We accepted it as part of the plan that
 2.
         Mr. Walker talked about. We all concurred it was
 3
         a good thing.
 4
                    And then we set aside either money or
         actually went and constructed it. That's more the
 5
         direction of the questions that I was asking are.
6
                    HEARING OFFICER FAY: And, Mr. Grattan,
 7
         as I understand it in the La Paloma case, they
8
         identified off-site landscaping to be done at
9
         McKittrick School.
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                    So as far as that project goes, they've
1 2
         already committed to a particular off-site
1 3
         project.
1 4
                    So I don't think there's something in
1 5
         the works, as we have in biology where there's
         money paid into a fund that sort of does a long-
16
         range effort.
1 7
18
                   MR. GRATTAN: Our first choice was a
19
         replication of the LaPaloma condition.
         Understanding that we haven't designated a lucky
2 0
2 1
         recipient as yet.
2 2
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: A lucky
2 3
         recipient.
2 4
                    (Laughter.)
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MR. GRATTAN: If we were to designate a

2. would that make sense to have the condition 3 redrafted to basically echo the already-approved 4 LaPaloma condition, but with a particular recipient? 5 MR. WALKER: I don't think that's 6 7 necessary, especially since you need the input 8 from the County on what would be appropriate. It has to satisfy the zoning code, and 9

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they have to be satisfied that whatever, if an off-site landscaping plan would satisfy the zoning code in lieu of on-site, then what it might be.

recipient, would that make, Gary -- Mr. Walker,

So, you know, at this point I don't
think it would be appropriate to specify a
location without consultation and approval by the
County.

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: It sounds to me as though, before we get too far afield on this, that the existing condition allows what I'm interested in, sure sounds like we're coincident in the things that we're interested in, and we need someone from the County to validate that this is possible.

MR. GRATTAN: Yes. The applicant's preference would be not to have its landscape

133
1 consultant do the plan. The applicant's

2 preference would be to have the wherewithal, i.e.,

3 the money, turned over to the County to do the

4 plan.

However, I'm told we can live with doing

6 it ourselves.

7 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I think the
8 condition, as I understand it, would allow either
9 of those events to take place. So, as I interpret
10 it from what Mr. Walker's saying, there's enough
11 flexibility in there to allow this to happen.

12 If I'm wrong, Mr. Walker, please correct

13 me.

19

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MR. WALKER: Yes, I think you're wrong
that it doesn't, as written, allow the flexibility
simply to provide money. The options are
landscaping on site or a landscaping proposal off
site.

MS. STENNICK: This condition really is driven by a chapter in the zoning code which requires a 5 percent landscaping of the site when there's an industrial development in ag zone.

The applicant, as did La Paloma before
them, chose to do or chooses to do off-site
mitigation. If that's the case, then the

134
1 applicant has to confer with Kern County, first of

2 all, to determine does Kern County want off-site

mitigation, where do they want off-site

4 mitigation, and how off-site mitigation is going

5 to be developed and monitored and maintained.

6 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Well, then

7 would it be appropriate to add, and, Ms. Holmes,

you can kind of guide me along on this, would it

be appropriate then to add onto the existing

condition some language that invoked the power of

consultation with Kern County to get them to

agree? In other words, saying or as agreed to for

any off-site per Kern County --

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MS. HOLMES: I believe it already says

that, in that it says that the project owner shall

submit a letter from Kern County Planning Director

stating that the site plan conforms to the zoning

code and it's been approved by the County.

19 We're allowing the flexibility of either

on-site or off-site, but we're leaving the

21 decision with the County, which is where it

22 belongs under the zoning code.

PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Okay. I think

it doesn't. I'm wrong.

25 HEARING OFFICER FAY: And this is the

1 3 5 1 same county that has jurisdiction in the LaPaloma 2. case? MS. HOLMES: Right, yes. 3 4 MR. WALKER: But it doesn't allow just 5 money to be passed to the County. It requires --PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Well, all 6 7 right. 8 MR. GRATTAN: It seems to me that that was what was proposed in the LaPaloma condition, 9 1 0 but --11 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Yeah, but if --MS. STENNICK: No. 1 2 1 3 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: If the language 1 4 says makes funds available, it seems to me that's 1 5 in effect what's going to happen. Money passes through the County to make the event happen. 16 1 7 MR. GRATTAN: Yes. 18 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I think the 19 flexibility is there, at least as written, to do 2 0 what we're talking about. 2 1 MS. STENNICK: I just wanted to say that 2 2 LaPaloma did submit a landscaping plan. It's not 2 3 just a matter of passing money through the County 2 4 so they can do --

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PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: You have to

1 3 6 1 have something to spend the money on. 2. MS. STENNICK: Correct. PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Right. 3 4 MR. GRATTAN: They submitted a landscaping plan for the McKittrick School. 5 6 MS. STENNICK: Yes. PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: This may take a 7 little bit of negotiation or a little bit of site 8 visit or something with the community down there 9 1 0 to --11 MR. GRATTAN: We basically -- this has 1 2 been a long process. If the staff's feelings, you 1 3 know, are that strong, we could probably work 1 4 within the condition. But it is certainly our 1 5 preference to have this money spent where it does the most good off-site, and where it gets the 16 1 7 biggest bang for the buck --18 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I think we're 19 on the --2 0 MR. GRATTAN: -- and --2 1 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I think we are 2 2 absolutely on the same page, absolutely. 2 3 MR. WALKER: The only concern I have is 2 4 that the money be spent on community

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beautification or improvement anyway, some kind of

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1 3 7
1
         enhancement of the community. Not the money goes
         into the --
 3
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Pachenko
 4
         machines or --
 5
                   MR. WALKER: Right, it doesn't go into
         the general fund for something else. It goes
 6
 7
         for -- there's some nexus remaining between the
8
         impact of the project and this mitigation.
9
                    HEARING OFFICER FAY: In the visual --
                    MR. WALKER: In the visual area.
1 0
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I believe that
1 1
1 2
         was at the core of the discussions that we've been
1 3
         having.
1 4
                   Mr. Grattan, do you have other
1 5
         questions?
                    MR. GRATTAN: I have no other questions.
16
         But let me pose a question to the Committee and to
1 7
         staff.
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19
                    If the applicant were to find, before
2 0
         the record closes, an appropriate place for this
         landscaping money to go, would that make things
2 1
2 2
         easier?
2 3
                    PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Well, I think
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         that the description of appropriate place probably
2 5
         means a map, a plan, a sketch of some kind that
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1
         goes to what Mr. Walker was talking about. That
 2.
         is, something that indicates the place is actually
         this place and this set of beautification, or this
 3
 4
         set of improvement items.
 5
                   I think it's in the most generic form, I
         think it's a map of some kind. And I think under
6
         those circumstances if that map were to
7
         materialize before the record was closed, we'd
8
         probably be very open to hearing it.
9
1 0
                   MR. GRATTAN: Very good.
11
                   MS. HOLMES: Staff would like to see --
1 2
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Of course, of
1 3
         course, I --
1 4
                   MS. HOLMES: -- the County approval.
                   MR. WALKER: Yeah, County approval is
1 5
16
         important.
1 7
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Everyone, yeah,
         everyone on this side of your table would probably
18
19
         be very interested in seeing that.
2 0
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: I just want to
2 1
         ask, has the County approved the LaPaloma plan to
2 2
         landscape the McKittrick School?
2 3
                   MS. HOLMES: I don't know the answer to
2 4
         that question.
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HEARING OFFICER FAY: Do either of you

1 3 9 1 know? 2. MR. WALKER: I don't know. PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: We can call the 3 4 Planning Director and ask him. That would be 5 nice. MR. WALKER: We could probably find out 6 from our own staff that worked on that case. 7 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Good, and why 8 don't we just include the question of what's the 9 nature of the map that would have to be drawn to 1 0 1 1 satisfy something in this case. 1 2 HEARING OFFICER FAY: Because as I'm 1 3 sure Mr. Grattan can anticipate, while we don't 1 4 feel bound by the way other Committees handle a 1 5 case, it's informative, and we try to be consistent in the way we handle different 16 1 7 applicants. 18 So, I think the Committee would like to

So, I think the Committee would like to know how that was handled, the sequence between the proposal for an improvement plan at McKittrick School, and actually getting it into the decision, did the County express support for that at some point.

24 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Well, plus it 25 makes sense.

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                   MS. HOLMES: Do you want this in the
         form of a filing, or is it sufficient to update
         you at the November 5th hearing?
 3
 4
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I would be very
 5
         happy to just have you update us. I don't think
         we need to get very formal about this. I assume
6
7
         that phone calls will take place between the
         County and applicants, and maybe a tour of Derby
8
         Acres in the meantime. And I think we'll probably
9
1 0
         look forward to hearing what happened.
11
                   MR. GRATTAN: I feel obligated, if I
1 2
         can, to add something since both co-counsel and my
1 3
         colleagues at Radian have been whispering in my
1 4
         ear on this one more than they've whispered in my
15
         ear through anything else we've dealt with --
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Yes, since we
16
1 7
         have to report our whispers up here, --
                   MR. GRATTAN: -- and that is I do want
18
19
         to express that the County should have the prime
2 0
         role in this because we are going through this
2 1
         particular condition not because of a need to
2 2
         mitigate anything, which is the testimony on the
2 3
         record. There's no visual impact to mitigate.
2 4
         We're doing this because of the County ordinance.
2 5
                   And, you know, the County ought to be a
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1 4 1 1 key --2. PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: You would be doing this because of community benefit, I think. 3 4 I mean --5 MR. GRATTAN: Well, absolutely. 6 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: -- we're not just bound by ordinances here, we're trying to do 7 the right thing, I think. And we certainly heard 8 some testimony from people in the community that 9 suggest that this is the kind of thing that ought 1 0 to flow out of this. 11 1 2 Mr. Walker. 1 3 MR. WALKER: I need to interject, as my 1 4 testimony stated, that County Staff did express a 1 5 preference for on-site screening at first, because they felt that that would provide some mitigation. 16 1 7 They didn't say the impact was significant, but it 18 would mitigate some impact from the project. 19 So, if that isn't to take place, then 2 0 whatever else takes place needs to have at least 2 1 that much or more benefit. 2 2 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Oh, that's --2 3 all right, that's fair and clear. 2 4 Okay. Ms. Poole, did you have

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questions?

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1 MS. POOLE: No questions.
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2 (Parties speaking simultaneously.)

3 PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: I forget if I

4 skip anyone here in the middle. Commissioner

5 Rohy.

unsightly.

VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: Commissioner Moore, 6 7 as I recall, one of the conditions in the LaPaloma one, and staff should verify this for us, is that 8 while the landscaping moneys were transferred to 9 the McKittrick School, the staff believed, and I 1 0 11 believe the Commissioners concurred on that, since 1 2 I was one of them, sitting in that hot school room 1 3 that day, that the site still needed to be 1 4 maintained to a certain level of cleanliness and 1 5 sightfulness, if that's a word. It has to be not

And so that there was some provision in there that while you may have rocks around a site, that you don't have old cans and such around there, that it be neatly fenced and neatly taken care of.

MR. GRATTAN: Yes, we can agree to that.

Our clients from Sunrise aren't here, so I presume

if I've agreed out of turn I'll be the person

who's picking up papers around it.

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1 4 3
1
                   (Laughter.)
 2.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: Police patrol.
 3
                   VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: Well, the point was
 4
         that while the landscaping was transferred, that
 5
         didn't relieve the owner/applicant from
         maintaining the site in --
6
                   MR. GRATTAN: Understood, Commissioner.
7
                   VICE CHAIRMAN ROHY: -- in a reasonable
8
9
         manner.
1 0
                   MR. GRATTAN: Understood.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: All right, with
1 1
1 2
         no other questions then, you've all received a
1 3
         copy of the order for the November 5th hearing.
1 4
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: If you haven't, I
         believe there's a stack of them over there. It
1 5
         was issued today. And this gives notice of the
16
         next hearing.
1 7
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: And we'll
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19
         reconvene, I believe it's 9:00, on that day.
2 0
                   HEARING OFFICER FAY: In hearing room A.
                   PRESIDING MEMBER MOORE: We are
2 1
2 2
         adjourned, thank you.
2 3
                   (Whereupon, at 4:10 p.m., the hearing
                   was adjourned, to reconvene Friday,
2 4
                   November 5, 1999, in Hearing Room A.)
2 5
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## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, DEBI BAKER, an Electronic Reporter, do hereby certify that I am a disinterested person herein; that I recorded the foregoing California Energy Commission Hearing; that it was thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of October, 1999.

DEBI BAKER